Childrens Colour Book of

Lands & Peoples

BY THE EDITOR OF
PEOPLES OF ALL NATIONS
COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PEOPLE OF SUNNY ITALY — PAGE 17
Folk Whose Forbears Were Maker of Hist
IN THE HEART OF AFRICA — 1[illegible]5
Among the Cannibals and Pygmies of the Congo
A CITY OF ENCHANTMENT — 1[illegible]
Paris, a Capital That Charms the World
WHAT OTHER PEOPLE EAT — 1[illegible]91
Cookery and Cooks from Far and Near
THROUGH TROPIC FAIRYLANDS — 1[illegible]
The Malays of the Dutch East Indies
IN THREE NEW REPUBLICS — 1[illegible]
Baltic Land of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania
THE LAND OF THE MORNING CALM — 1[illegible]
Korea, One of the World's Oldest Kingdoms
SOME OLD WALLED TOWNS — 1[illegible]
Strongholds Made Weak by Modern Weapons
EGYPT'S WONDERS OF THE PAST — 1[illegible]
It Was Temples and Palaces and Their Builders
CAPERS IN MANY LANDS — 1[illegible]
The Way of Nomads and Vagrant Folk
THE INDIES OF THE WEST — 191
Islands and Islanders of the Caribbean Sea
AMERICAS OTHER UNITED STATES — 19[illegible]
Brazil, the Giant of the Southern Continent
LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT — 19[illegible]
The Siamese and Their Fascinating Country
THE GERMAN HOMELAND — 19[illegible]
The Country of an Industrious Nation
MUSIC MAKERS SAVAGE AND CIVILIZED — 003
Curious Instruments and Those Who Play Them
THE GREAT WASTE LAND — 017
Changes of Half a Million Years Taken by Man
A PEEP AT PEKING — 033
China's Ancient Walled Capital
LAND OF FIRE AND ICE — 19[illegible]
Iceland, Norsemen and the Eruptions of Mount Hekla
DANCES AND DANCERS — 1[illegible]
Merry Steps Are in Many Lands
THE STRENGTH OF FLOWING WATER — [illegible]
How Rivers Can Small Shape the Land
SWITZERLAND AND THE SWISS — [illegible]
Beautiful Countryside of the Alpine Republic
THE LAND OF A THOUSAND LAKES — 19[illegible]
Finland and Its Progress in Europe
THE PEARL OF THE CHINA SEA — 145
Formosa and its Tribes of Savage Head Hunters

LIST OF COLOUR PLATES

PEOPLE OF SUNNY ITALY — PAGE

Fishing Boats, Naples 1730
Castle of Arco 1731
Leaning Tower Pisa 1734
Cathedral, Florence 1735
Old San Remo 1738
Palazzo Vecchio Florence 1739
Riva 1742
Sorrento 1743
Fisherman of Salerno 1745
Boys of the Campagna 1748
Girl of Abruzzi 1749
Lake Orta 175-
Washerwomen in Omegna 1753
Lake Como 1756
Lake Maggiore 1757
Amphitheatre Pola 1760

THROUGH TROPIC FAIRYLANDS

Young Dancer of Bali 1809
Balinese Woman 1812
Chieftain from Bali 1813
Balinese Villagers 1816
Javanese Couple 1817
Sultan of Goa 1820
Ploughman Java 1821
Two Javanese Women 1824
Aristocrats of Bali 1826
Ornamental Paddy-Holder 1827
Harvesting Rice 1830
Two Men of Bali 1831

IN THREE NEW REPUBLICS

Lettish Women 1834
Women of Rucava 1835
Spinner of Oesel Island 1838
Esthonian Women 1839

EGYPT'S WONDERS OF THE PAST

Colossi of Memnon 1873
Arch at Karnak 1876
Statue of Rameses II 1877
Bust of a Lady 1880
Two Wooden Handmaidens 1881
Treasures in a Tomb 1884
Figure Beside a Shrine 1885
Carving upon a Couch 1888
Statue of Tutankhamen 1890
Royal Treasure 1891
Temple at Deir el Bahri 1894
Valley of the Nile 1895

GYPSIES IN MANY LANDS

Spanish Gypsies 1898
Gypsy Girl 1899
Afghan Nomads 1902
Serbian Gypsy Orchestra 1903

BRAZIL

Hill of Gavia 1945
Botafogo Bay 1948
Rio de Janeiro 1949

LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT — PAGE

Royal Palace Bangkok 1952
Siamese Actors 1953
Street in Bangkok 1956
Houses on Piles 1957
Buddhist Temple 1960

THE GERMAN HOMELAND

Market Place Worms 1970
Markusturm Rothenburg 1971
Bavarian Peasants 1974
Bride of Buck burg 1975
St Goarshausen 1978
Houses at Spalt 1979
Bavarian Bride 1982
Wendish Girls 1983

THE GREAT WASTE LANDS

Dunes in the Sahara 2018
Desert Wanderers 2019
Gafsa Tunisia 2022
Great Desert Arabia 2023
Saharan Oasis 2026
Large Tunisian Oasis 2027
Atacama Desert Chile 2030
Sinai Peninsula 2031

A PEEP AT PEKING

Hall of Classics 2042
Entrance to Imperial Palace 2043
Memorial Arch 2046
In the Forbidden City 2047

ISLANDS OF FIRE AND ICE

Umanak Fjord 2050
Eskimo Boy 2051
Eskimo Children 2054
Woman Carrying Baby 2055

THE WORK OF THE RIVERS

Alpine Valley 2080
River Drac 2092
Gorge of the Tarn 2093
Valley of the Isler 2096-7
Gorge of Gondo 2100
The Danube 2101
Pass in Bulgaria 2104

SWITZERLAND AND THE SWISS

The Matterhorn 2113
Girls of Hallau 2116
Children at Unterschächen 2117
Mountaineering 2120
On an Alpine Glacier 2121
Peasants and their Goats 2124
Mountain Pastures 2125

FINLAND

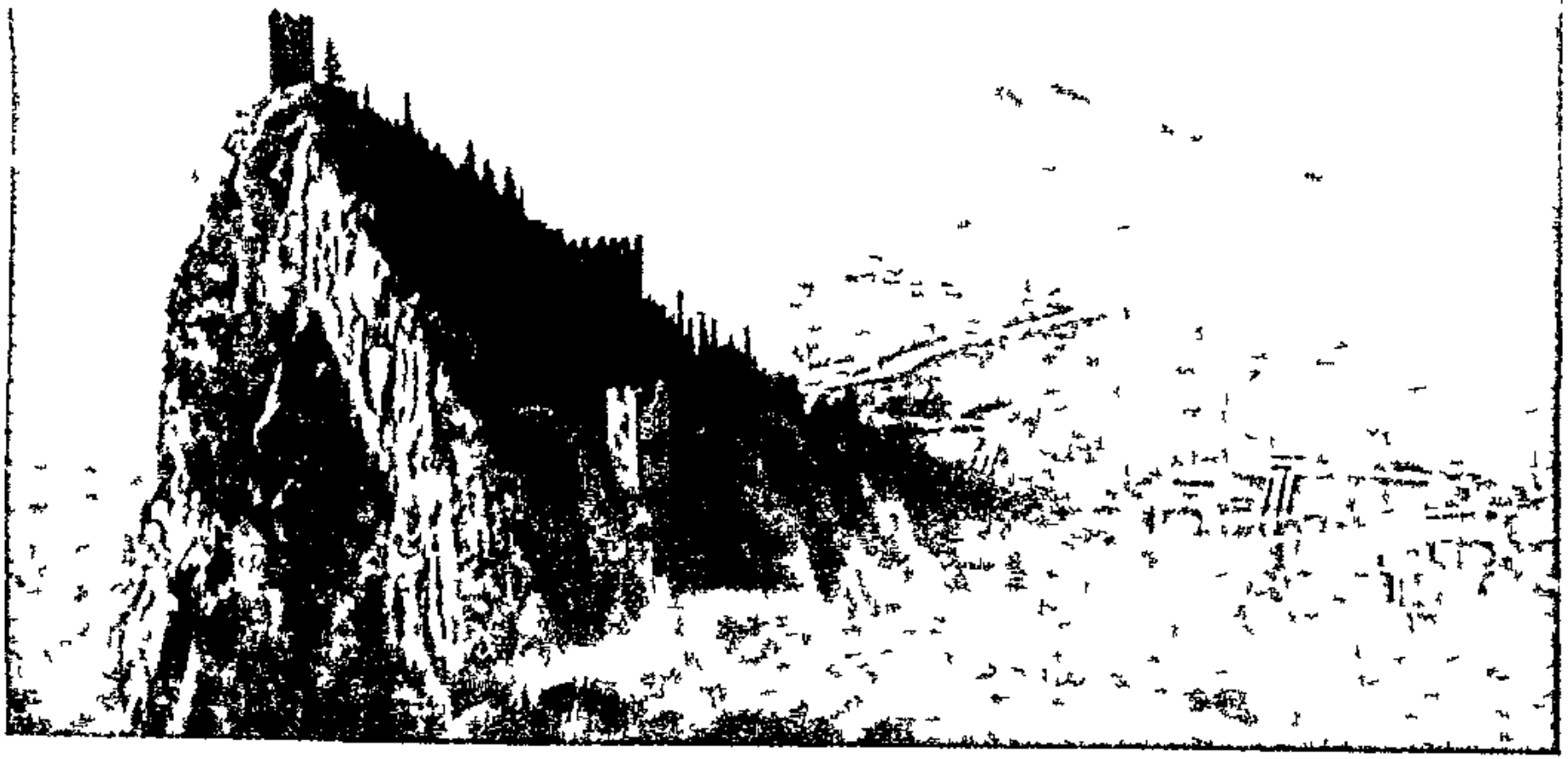
Finnish Girl 2128

People of Sunny Ita

A LITTLE DAUGHTER OF ITALY

NAPLES, THE "SIREN CITY," lies, as we see in page 1185, upon the northern shore of a lovely bay, at the southern end of which is Mount Vesuvius' smoking cone It is a beautiful city in a beautiful position, but it is noisy and, in many parts, squalid In the great harbour lie all kinds of vessels—warships liners, cargo steamers and pleasure and fishing boats It is the last that we see here, graceful craft with huge lateen sails that overtop the buildings, craft manned by sailors whose fishing-ground is the blue Mediterranean

F N A



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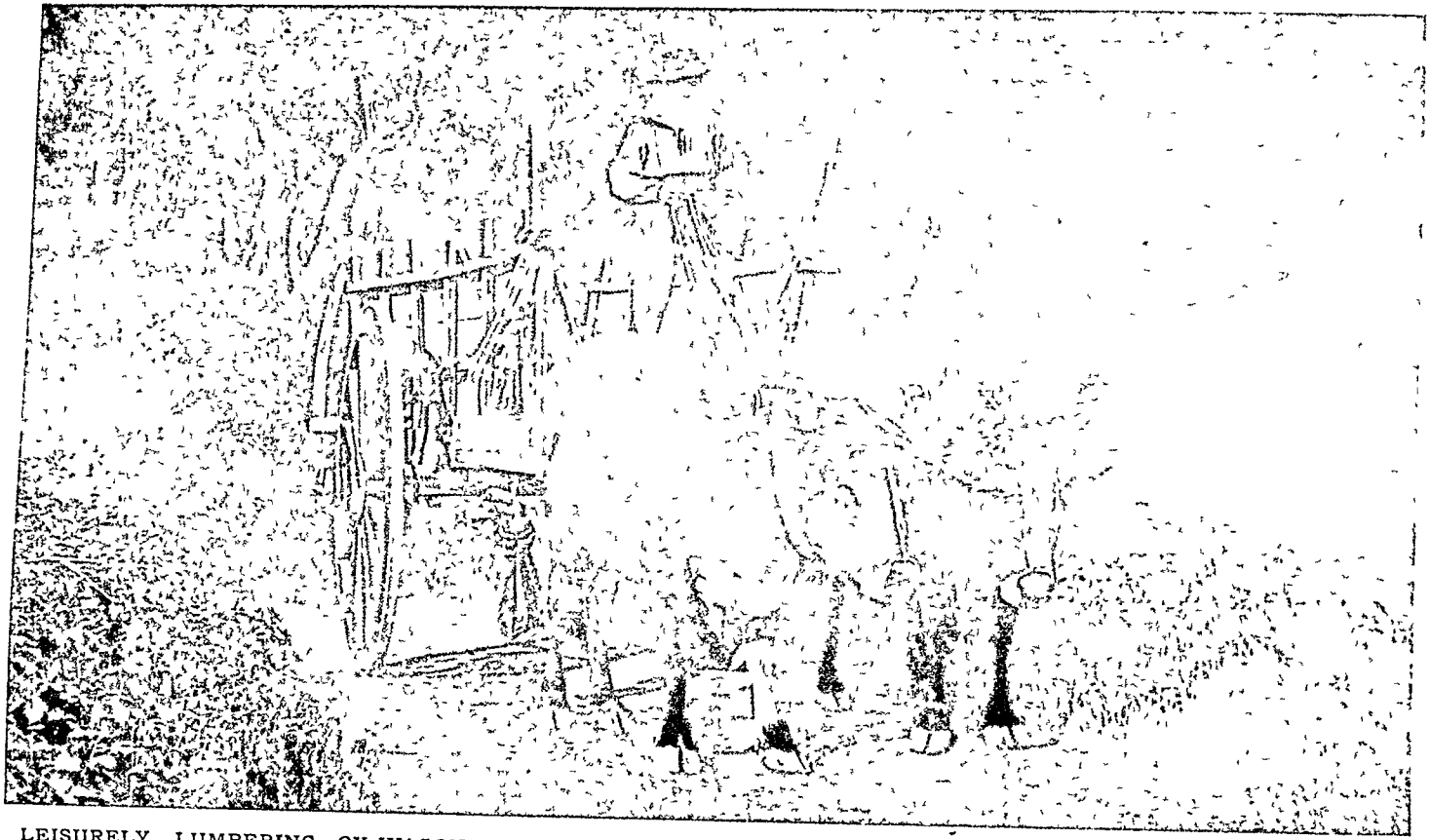
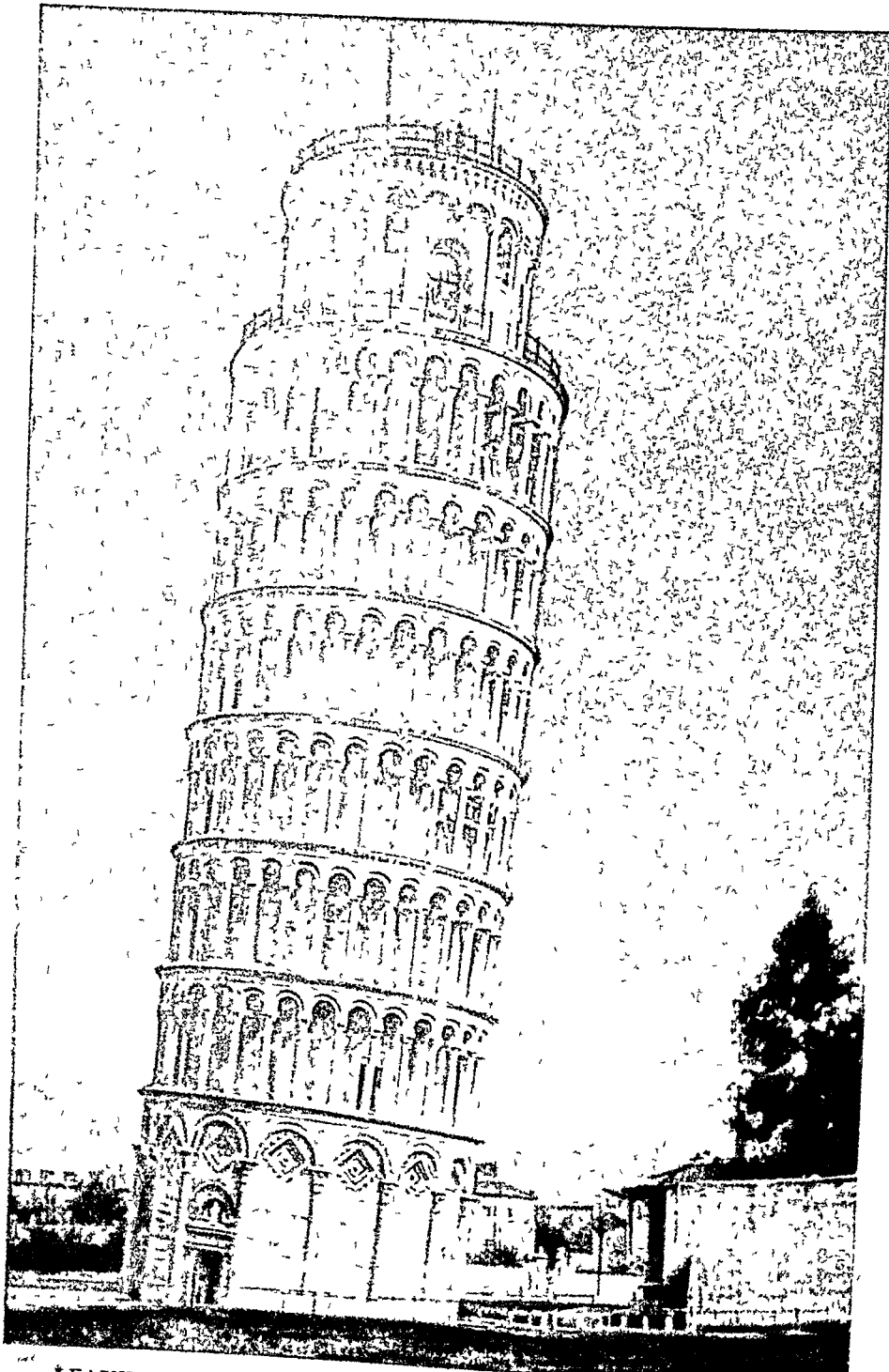


McLeish

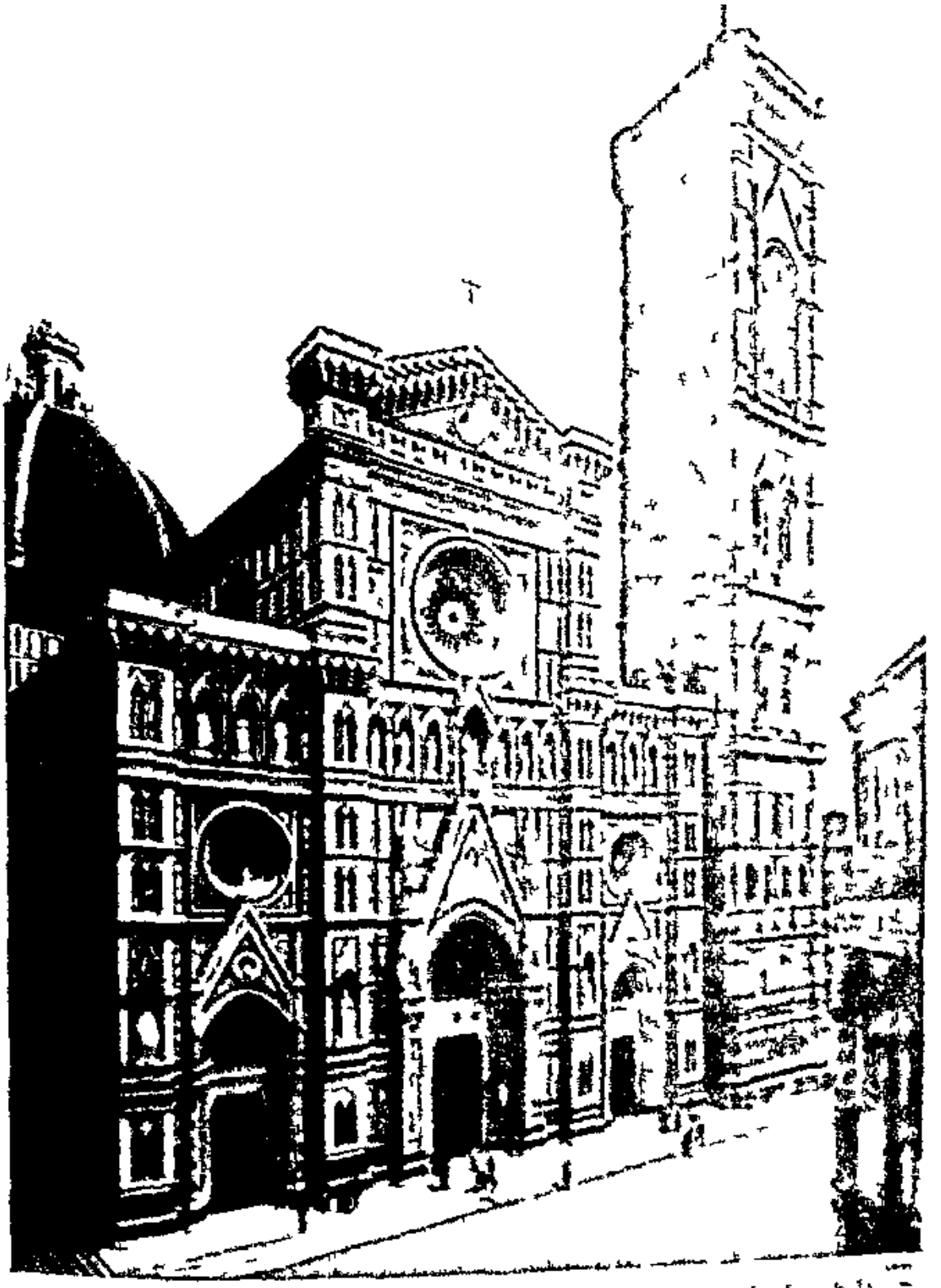
LEISURELY, LUMBERING OX-WAGON THAT IS USED ON THE LEVEL ROADS OF THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA

Once upon a time many prosperous cities occupied the wide plain known as the Campagna di Roma Many people dwelt therein, and the fertile ground yielded abundantly under the hands of the peasant farmers Then, long ago, their small farms were replaced by large estates, and that started the ruin of the district The land was neglected, mosquitoes bred in marshes no longer drained, and they brought malaria The cities now lie in ruins, and the population is fever-stricken An olive grove, such as this, is a rare sight

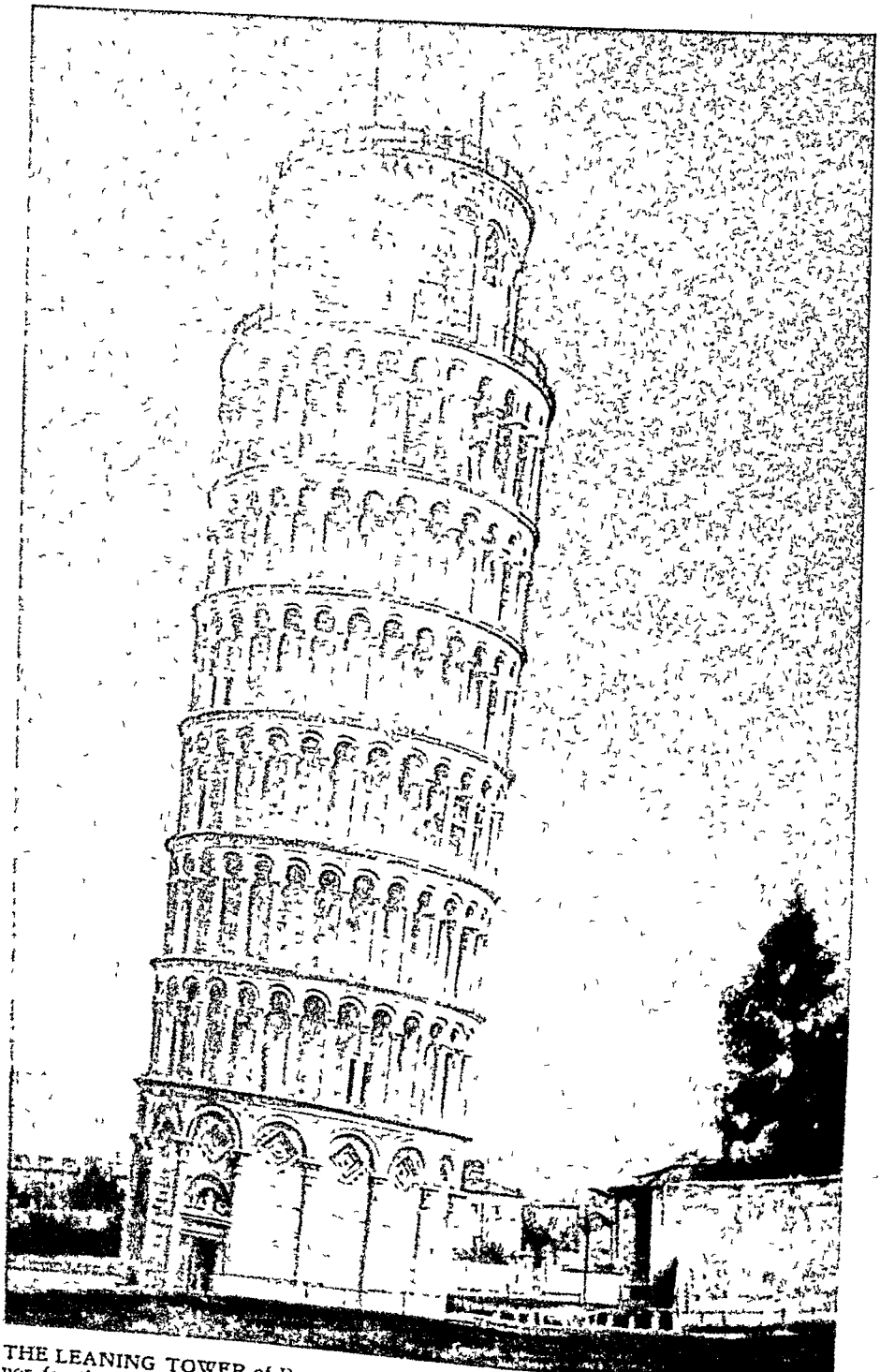
MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN



LEANING TOWER of Pisa, the cathedral's bell-tower, is famous, not for its beauty the tone of its seven bells but because it is 16½ feet out of the perpendicular



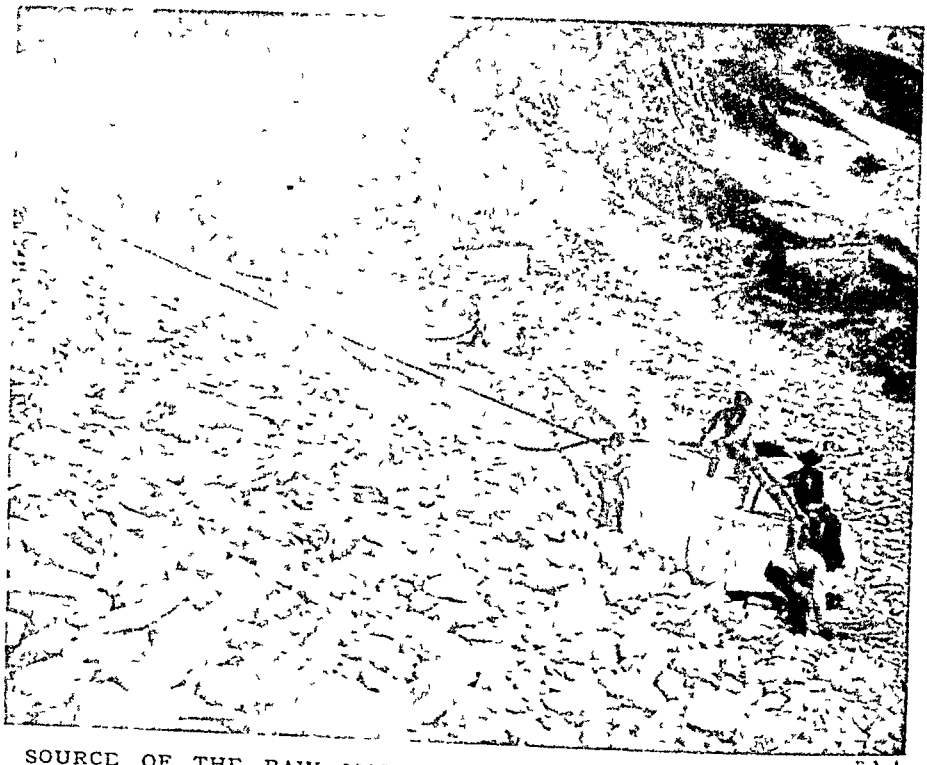
THE DUOMO the cathedral of S. Maria [illegible]



McLeish

THE LEANING TOWER of Pisa the cathedral s bell-tower is famous, not for its beauty nor for the tone of its seven bells but because it is 16½ feet out of the perpendicular

THE DUOMO the cathedral of S Maria del Fior in Florence the fourth l
ch rch i I nrope The squ r campan le s considered to be th est of its k



SOURCE OF THE RAW MATERIAL FOR MANY A WORK OF ART

F S A

The marble quarries of Carrara have been famous from the days of the ancient Romans, and have since then provided stone for many lovely buildings and many beautiful sculptures The marble blocks, obtained by blasting, are roughly squared and dragged over the white debris by means of ropes and wooden rollers to the waiting ox-carts

the Bishop of Rome, as Pope, became the spiritual ruler of all Christendom As the Church grew wealthy it fostered learning and the arts, and when Constantinople fell in 1453 and its scholars fled from the Turks, it was Italy that welcomed them and was foremost in that revival of learning known as the Renaissance

During the centuries the country was parcelled out between various rulers A gift of land from Pepin, the King of the Franks and the father of Charlemagne, to the Pope was the beginning of the Papal States, which were situated in central Italy and included the city of Rome Naples and most of southern Italy, with Sicily, became "The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies," and so on Many cities, with their surrounding lands, became little republics, and when not fighting invaders, they fought each other They were not united into the kingdom of Italy until 1871

Considering the almost constant fighting, it is a wonder that medieval Italy found time for anything else Yet the fact remains that her architects have given us some of the finest cathedrals and palaces in the world, her poets rank amongst the "immortals," and her artists have left a wealth of wonderful pictures and statues

There are many types among the people The Italian with olive skin and very dark hair and eyes is found in the south, but going north we find a sprinkling of other types The red-gold or auburn-haired beauties of Tuscany and Venice are famous, and north of the Apennines it is easy to see that the people, both in appearance and character have a good deal of the blood of the fairer and more energetic northern invaders in their veins

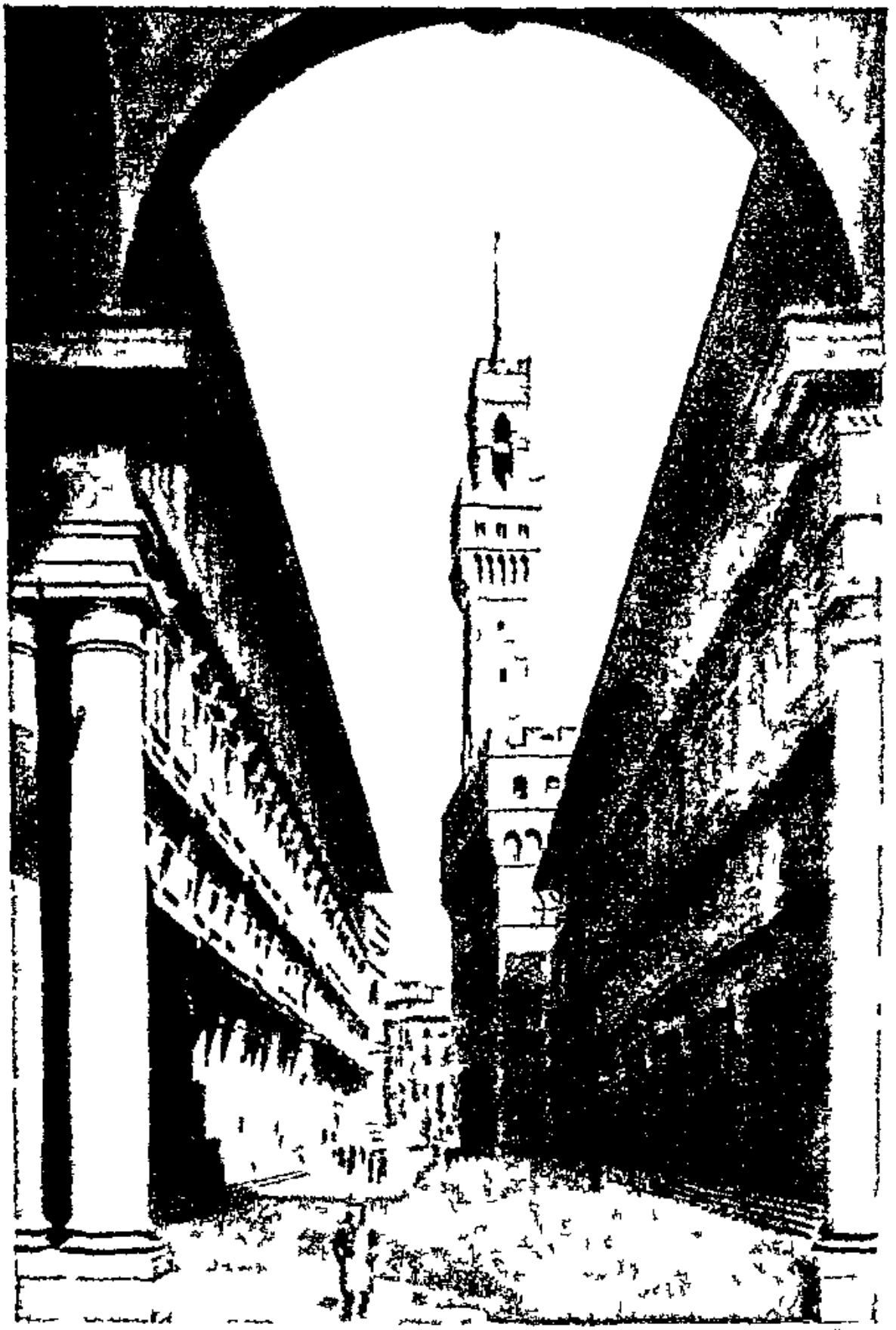
The northern portion of Italy is a vast plain, usually known as the Plain of

GLIMPSE OF TRIESTE AT THE HEAD OF THE ADRIATIC SEA

The great port of Trieste has not been Italian very long, though it was originally an Italian colony. It came under Austrian rule in 1382, but after the Great War it was given to Italy. The new part of the city lies on the level ground around the enclosed harbor; the old town, with its winding narrow streets, climbs up steep Castle Hill.

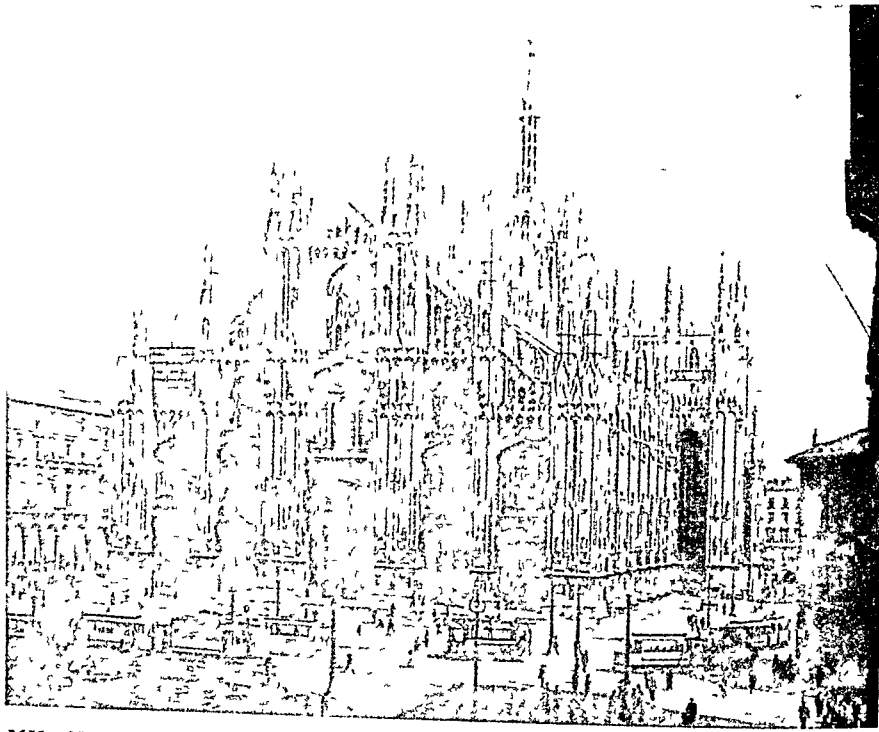
Nicholls

IN OLD SAN REMO, backed by a semi-circle of hills and faced by a bay of the Ligurian Sea tall narrow houses crowd together along narrow alleys, steep lanes and flights of rude steps The arches that span the thoroughfares are designed for support in case of earthquakes Modern San Remo, a typical Riviera town, sprawls along the sea-shore



Bowa

THE SLENDER TOWER of the Pal o Vecchio th battle ı ntest town l ıll of l lo ence is seen h e from tl e banks of tl e River Arno On the s ıle of the q iet tr et that l a ls to it are th dig ned area fed build ngs tl ıt compose the Palazzo d gli Uffizı h ch ho es ı famou p tur gallery a l br ry the post off e an l th Ar hives of T



McTeish

MILAN'S CATHEDRAL WITH ITS FOREST OF MARBLE PINNACLES

The cathedral of Milan the capital of Lombardy, is one of the wonders of the world, with its white marble traceries pinnacles and flying buttresses, and its thousands of statues It was started in 1386, but was not finished until 1815 Milan has always been one of Italy's most important towns, even as far back as the third century B C

Lombardy, through which, from west to east, flows Italy's biggest river, the Po, with its numerous tributaries This plain is covered with fields of maize and wheat, with vineyards and mulberry trees From the plain rise fair cities, with stately castles, cathedrals and towering campanili

Milan, the most important city of the plain, is a thriving commercial centre Its lofty cathedral, adorned with turrets and pinnacles and over 4,000 statues, is like a mountain of marble Indeed, the design for it is supposed to have been suggested by the appearance of Monte Rosa away to the north

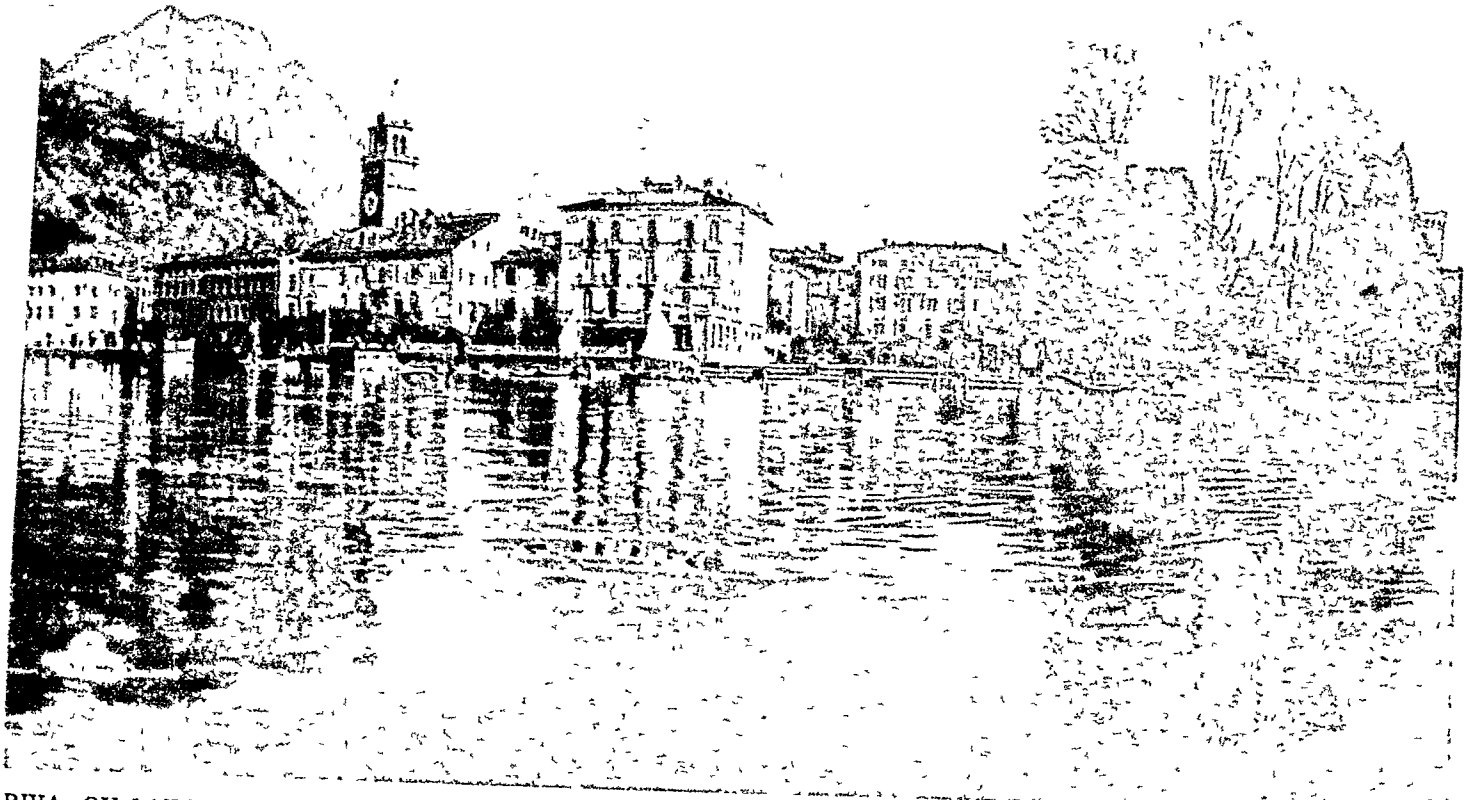
In a former monastery, adjoining another church in Milan is what, in spite of being terribly faded, is one of the world's greatest pictures—"The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci, the famous painter and sculptor Italy gave us the opera, and at Milan Mozart produced his first opera when he was a boy of fourteen

Monza, a few miles from Milan, is connected with the history of Theodolinda, a Bavarian princess who, in the sixth century, became the wife of a Lombard king This lady was to the Lombards what Bertha, Ethelbert's queen, was to the Saxons, and for her missionary zeal Pope Gregory the Great sent her a most precious relic—a thin circlet of iron, made, so it was claimed, from one of the nails used at the Crucifixion This iron band set in a circle of gold and jewels, is the famous Iron Crown of Lombardy Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, Charles V and Napoleon I have all worn it It is kept at Monza, in the cathedral where Theodolinda is buried

The Lombardy Plain is rich in interesting cities Mantua, near which the poet Virgil was born, appears to rise from a

THIS STREET OF BORDIGHERA WAS NOT DESIGNED FOR VEHICLES

In ol ten days towns were built for saf tv s ke n the mo t inacces ib e places. Th t s hv the anci nt quarter of a town so often scrambles up a h ll de and th new part sprends o er le el ground at its foot. Bord ghera on th Riviera oa t is uch a to n Needless to say this narro arched stepped street is in th old quarter



RIVA, ON LAKE GARDA, is a pretty and drowsy little town, sheltered by the steep mountains around it not only from cold winds, but also from the hot afternoon sun It stands at the north-westernmost point of the lake which lies before it, narrow and enclosed by precipitous walls, like a Norwegian fjord In the south, Lake Garda widens and its banks are low The azure waters are rarely as still as those of the other Italian lakes, and when a sudden squall races down from the north it becomes almost as rough as an angry sea

WHITE WALLS OF SORRENTO [illegible] of the [illegible] Bay of Naples. It faces the [illegible] in summer the heat is tempered. It is therefore a [illegible] up by the [illegible] from the [illegible] Monta-

[illegible]

[illegible] two [illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible] life [illegible] the place of [illegible] are famous for their pictures and [illegible]

As the peasant moves towards the snows and [illegible] in the north and west we find the lower slopes of the hills covered with vineyards. Here and there are fruit orchards and rich pastures, then forests of chestnut and, higher up, pine trees. Here are beautiful lakes, each formed by the widening of some tributary of the Po as it rushes down from the snows to join the main river. These lakes are among the most romantically beautiful spots in Italy, and by their shores, as in the time of the ancient Romans, wealthy people have built their villas.

Simple Life in the Hill Villages

Life in the upland villages is very simple. The peasant tends his vines, makes wood into charcoal and, like his brother of the plain, lives mainly on polenta. This is maize meal, cooked with salt and water until it becomes a thick, yellow mass. Cut into slabs, it is eaten as bread or is crumbled into soup. Sometimes it is fashioned into flat cakes and cooked on the hearth. In some form or other polenta, with thin soup in which are vegetables and scraps of meat, forms the staple food of the working classes of the north, varied occasionally with eggs and cheese, and with fish on fast-days.

At one time of the year the village housewives are very busy, for in every [illegible] cocoon-attic is reserved for the pearly [illegible] Here, with a fire above [illegible] to keep the air at the right temperature, the little caterpillars are spread out [illegible] covered with mulberry leaves. As their size and appetite increase, the mother, father and all the children are [illegible] supplying the worms with food. Now, for they must be fed constantly, and no rest can be taken till the yellow cocoons are all finished and sold to keep busy the silk looms of the cities. Italy is one of the greatest silk-producing countries of the world.

Another big source of income is the wine industry, and here the vine growers have a great enemy to combat—hail storms, which, coming with startling suddenness, may strip the grapes from the vines and destroy the year's harvest in half an hour. Lately the practice has been adopted of firing cannon at the dark clouds that precede a hailstorm, in this way the vines are often saved as the clouds precipitate snow and sleet instead of hail.

Olive-Clad Hills and Green Valleys

During winter the northern plain is very cold, for bitter winds sweep down from the Alps, and on the south the Apennines keep off the warm air of the Mediterranean. South of the Apennines, along the coast from just east of Mentone to Spezia, is the Italian Riviera, with its pleasure resorts of San Remo and Bordighera.

So fine is the climate and so fertile the soil that oranges, lemons, olives and other fruits thrive well, and the mountains are cultivated in terraces to a considerable height. Genoa, which is on the coast, has a long history as a seaport and commercial town of world-wide importance. Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the New World, was a Genoese mariner.

West of the Apennines and in the northern half of the peninsula lie two fascinating provinces, Tuscany and Umbria, to which flock the artists of the world, for here the land is a picture. Man has done his best to add to its beauty, for well nigh every town, no

IS OLD FISHERMAN in a green wooll n tockin cap dw ll n Salern hen I e n ng the sea in search of l ttle sard nes o ancho s or gr at t na h alerno s t so th a beaut ful gulf to wl cl it has gi en ts nam and t not far from N pls an l Mo nt u It s a d l ghtful ol t tow ly bene th a h ll crowned by the ru ns of a castl

McLeish

BUSY BARGAINING BENEATH THE WALLS OF MODENA'S CATHEDRAL

Modena in north Italy, has, like most Italian cities, a long history—it was founded about 215 B C —and an eventful one Its great cathedral started in 1099, is almost in the centre of the town, and every week a market is held in its precincts, where an extraordinary variety of fruits and vegetables is sold, also grain, meat and wines

matter how small, that graces the olive-clad hills of Tuscany or is tucked away in the green valleys or on the mountain slopes of Umbria, is rich in artistic treasures

The River Arno flows through Tuscany, and on its banks, a few miles from the sea, lies Pisa, once a great maritime republic that rivalled Genoa and Venice It was a powerful city with brave citizens, but was faced with overwhelming odds, f it was midway between two powerf enemies, Genoa and Florence Tl Pisans were defeated by the Genoese in naval battle in 1284, and in 1509 tl possession of the city passed to Florence

The magnificent cathedral of black ar white marble was built to commemorate

YOUNG METAL WARE MERCHANT IN THE ALPINE TOWN OF AOSTA

Aosta a little t n surr u led by wall built by the anci nt Roman an l w th many oth r rel es of those ancient warrior l es n a bea t f l lle of th It l an Alps not v ry far fro M nt Blanc To this lark l op c the pe asant folk for uceps na and st ar rs an l buckets great coppe uld on for h ese mak ng nd co bell

naval victory Near by the cemetery known as the Campo Santo a beautiful cloister urrounding a gr en w r l It was built on fifty thr e hipload of earth brought from Mt Calvary by a certain archbishop so that the proud Pisan in the l st of ground th Arno lies an l city of towers —which wa th intellectual and arti tic centr of Italy for mor than two centuri s In it dar narrow stre t wh re the palace of the nobles ar like grim fortresses hi tory has been made Her the two facti n of Gu lph and Ghibellin f u ht out th r quarrels It va throu h hi takin part in uch n fight that one famous Ghibelline Dante

McL

THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA, that vast, dreary plain that stretches around Rome betwe the mountains and the sea is the home of these bright-faced gaily-clad boys I malaria that is the scourge of the district in the summer does not seem to have affect their spirits but then they probably move up to the mountains in May.

A DAUGHTER OF ABRUZZI this lau ht r lovin~ girl come from a lan I of forest an I pa ture now-capped mounta n and deep f rtile valley In old n times it in accessi l ty m de the l strict important for t was th n Napl s natural protector on the north Th res lt s that no it is one of th most back ard departmei ts of Ital

Monolis

IN THE VIA SAN GIUSEPPE, A THOROUGHFARE OF OLD SAN REMO
This street in the old quarter of San Remo is so narrow, and the crumbling houses are so tall, that little light can enter through the small windows, and the rooms must be dark and ill-ventilated Yet mother and grandmother are hale and cheerful, and baby sleeps the sleep of the healthy But then San Remo is a famous health resort.

greatest of all Italian poets save Virgil, was banished from his native Florence

The cathedral is a stately building of marble. Beside it rises the most beautiful campanile in Italy, a peerless thing of delicate tracery It is called "The Shepherd's Tower," because its architect, Giotto, was a ten-year-old shepherd lad minding his flocks when the artist, Cimabue, found him drawing a picture of a lamb on a flat stone Cimabue took the boy to Florence and had him taught art

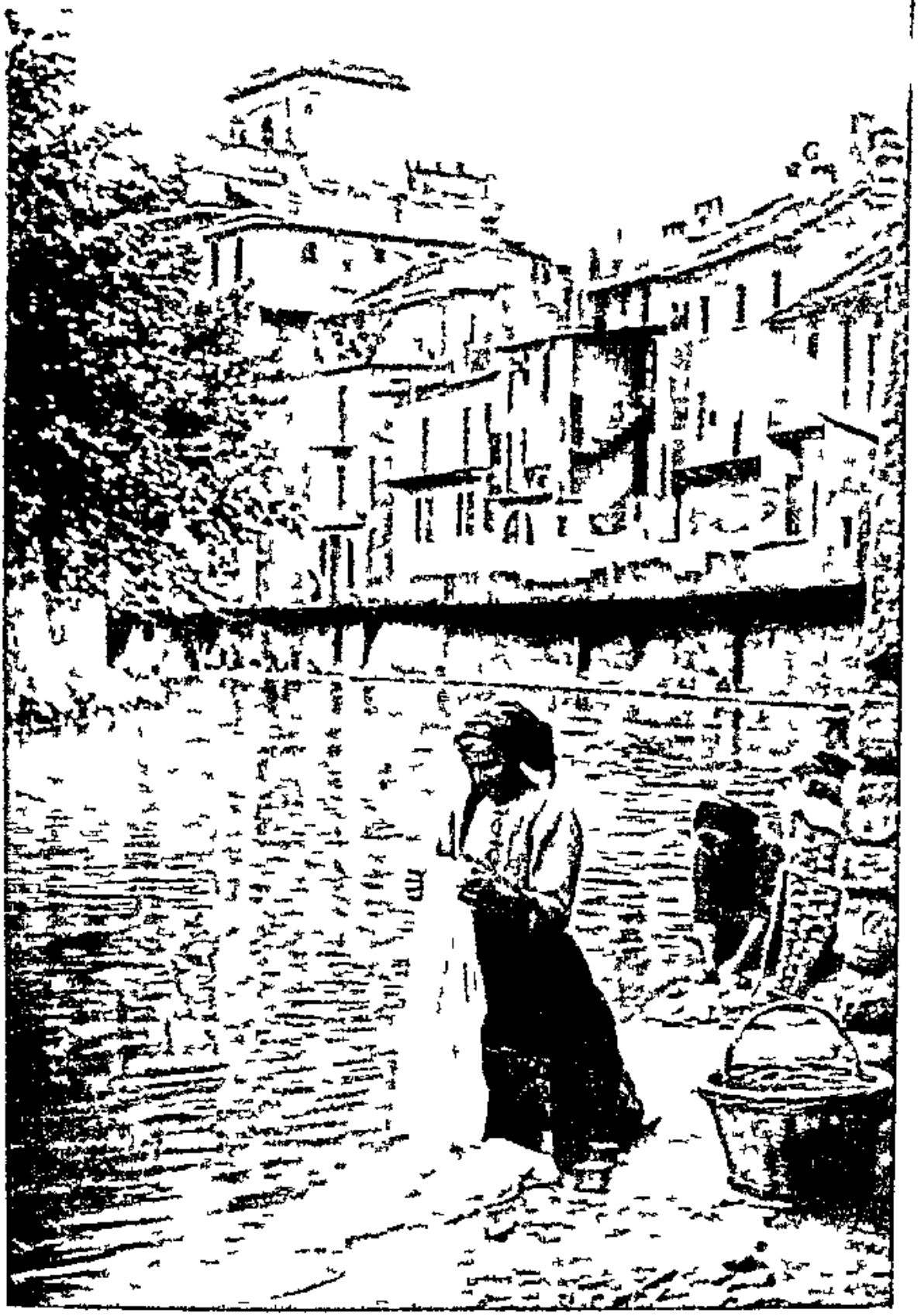
Many Italian cathedrals have beside them a building called the baptistery This was needed during the centuries when baptism took place only three times a year and everybody in the diocese was baptised by the bishop The Baptistery

FAIR SKINNED NATIVES OF THE MOUNTAINOUS NORTHERN FRONTIER

The Val le Cogne amon the Alps of north Italy s not very far from S itz rlan and it is not unu ual to l pe s ts there lo are fa r and look Teuton e rather than Lat n The von en w ar collars of bea ls an l of lace and keep th ir aprou p nned up all the v eek only l tu g them do n on Sunday

at Florence is famous on account of tw of its bronze doors that Mi helangelo said were fit for the gates of Paradise The makin of these doors occupied a cele brated gold mith for fifty years

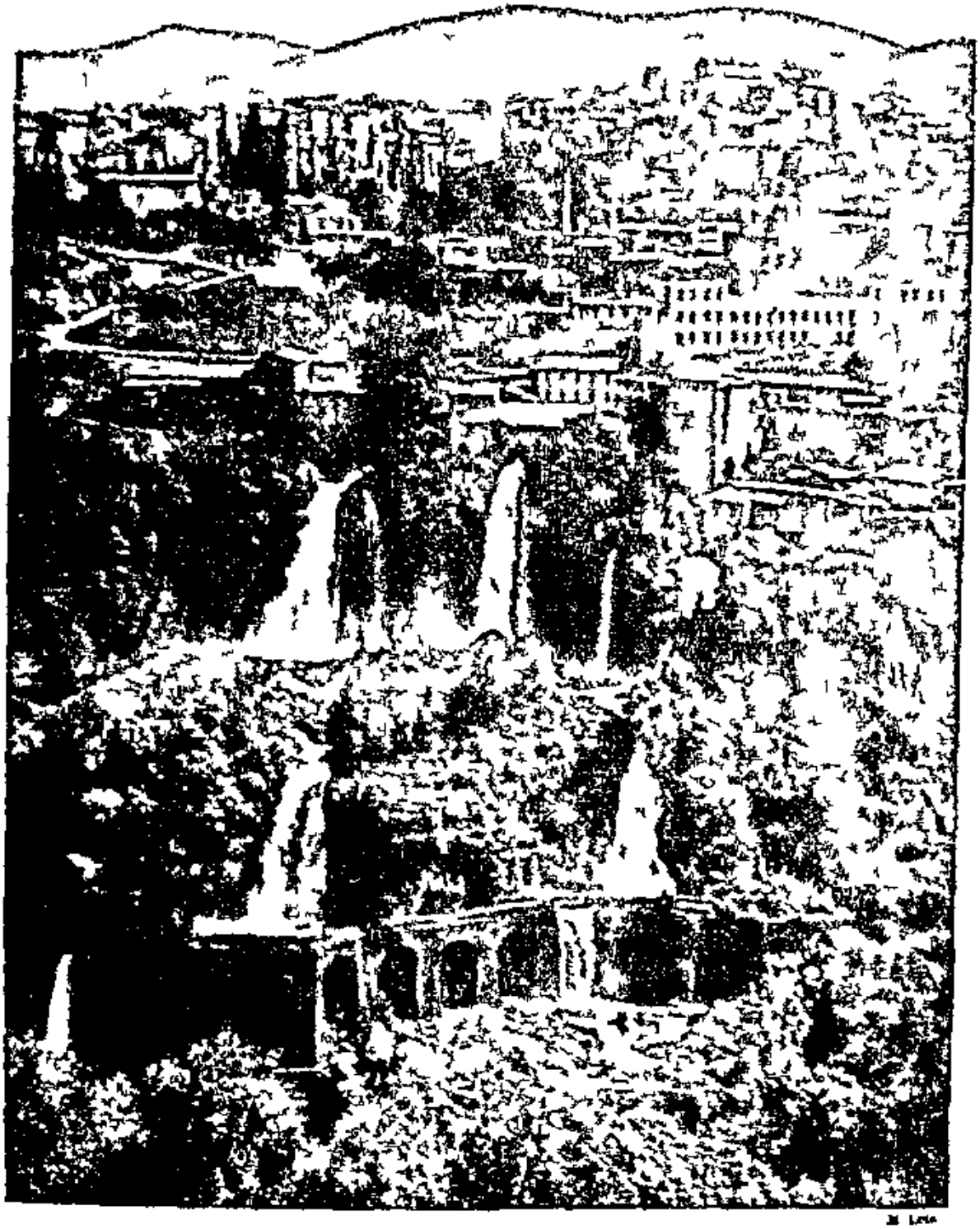
In th old r streets may be seen little shrines—sacred pictures in a frame with a lamp always burning befor them—remind rs of the ancient practice of praying at the street corners Here too we may see the si k carried to ho pital on a litter borne by men who wear black robes and curiou pointed hood which conc al their faces These m n are the Broth rs of Mercy The members are of all cla ses and a certain number are always on duty that they may be r ady to help the sick and injured or to carry the dead to burial



WASHERWOMEN of Omegna a small to t th northern l of ak Ort k e upon tl eir back doorsteps and wash tl eir cl th in tl e N gu a t ear that dos n t fed but drains, the lake This waterwa soon joins tl l e st o a w l f ws t Lake Maggiore and so water from the small lake alwa beng p u ed m tl k e

FISHERMEN'S QUARTER AT SORRENTO AND A FEW FISHERFOLK

The fishermen of Sorrento bring their laden boats to the west end of the town to the Marina Grande, or large harbour. Most of Sorrento, as we see in page 1743 is built on the cliff-tops high above the sea, but here room has been found for a few humble houses at the harbour's edge, below the sheer wall of limestone



OLD WALLED TIVOLI ABOVE ITS THUNDERING CASCADES

Tivoli has been famous for its beauty for many many years It was a popular summer resort of the Romans—it is only 25 miles from Rome—who built temples here and beautiful villas E ı the Emperors Augustus and Hadrian had dwellings here. Below the River Anio issuing from a ravine falls in many streams for a distance of

FISHERMEN'S QUARTER AT SORRENTO AND A FEW FISHERFOLK

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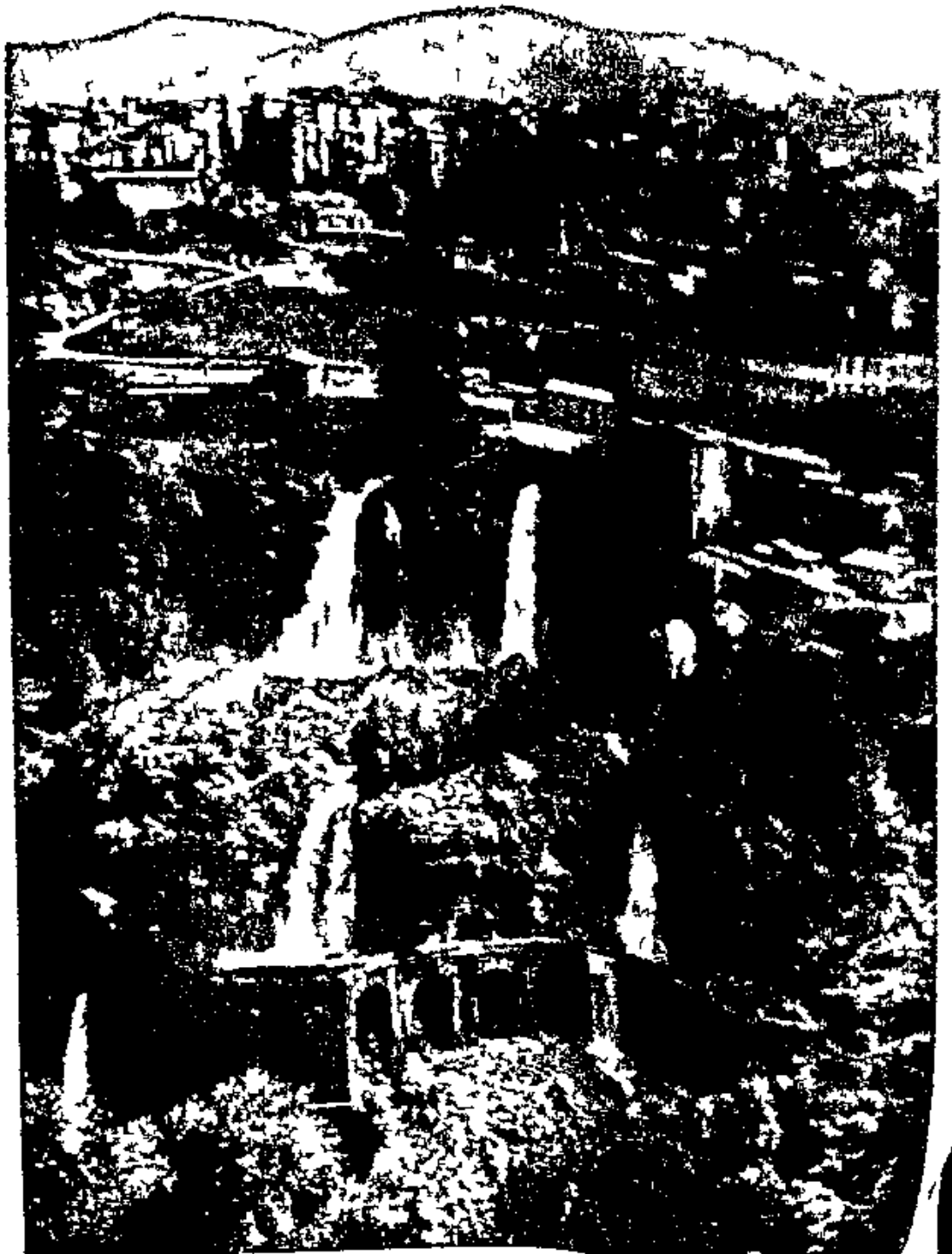

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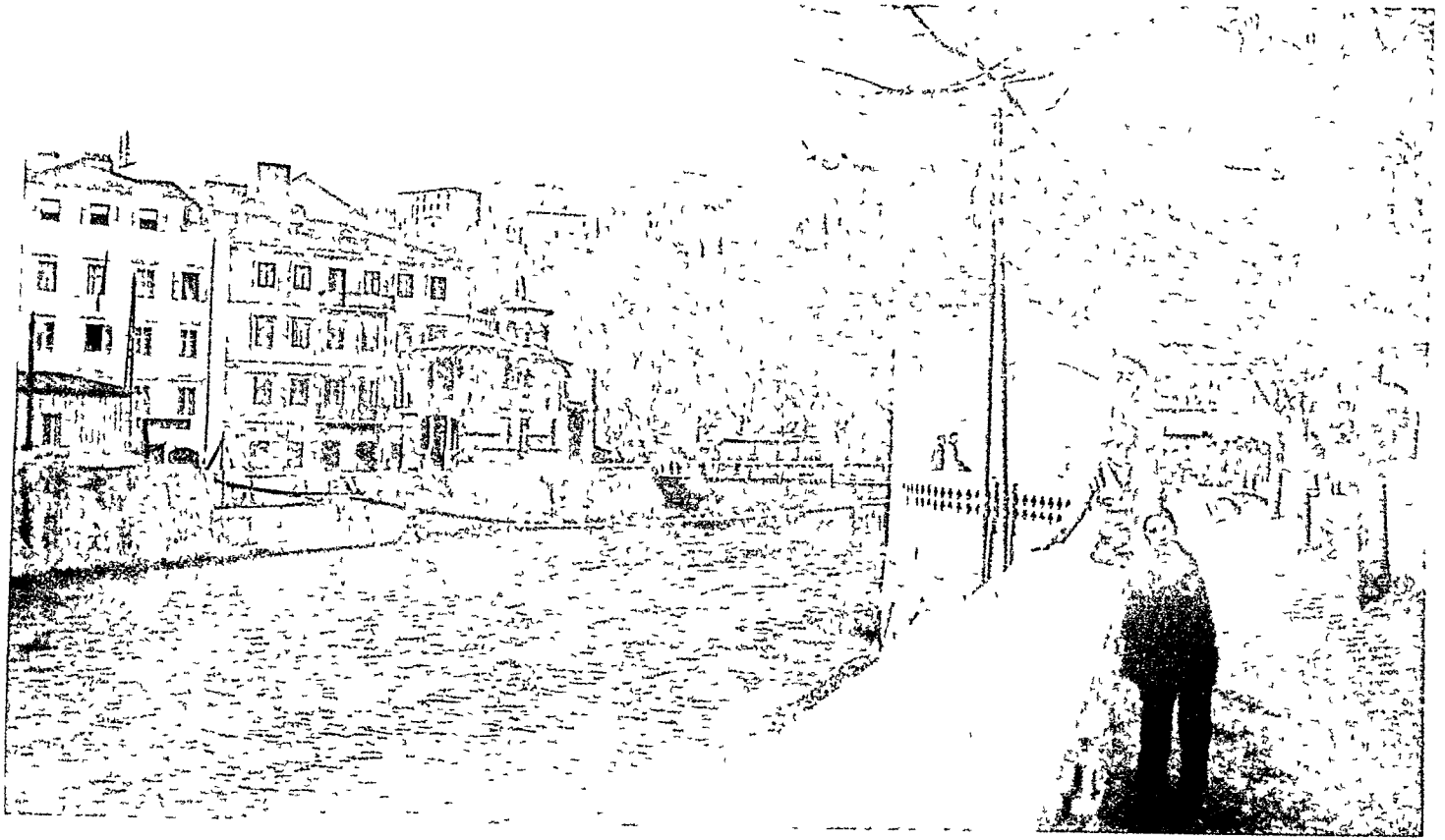
McFarlan

LOVELY LAKE COMO is surely the most beautiful of lakes Between its blue waters and the forest-clad mountains that rise so steeply from its shores lie many humble villages among vineyards and flowery gardens, and many a stately palace, with its flight of steps to the water This is the water-front of the Villa Balbianello

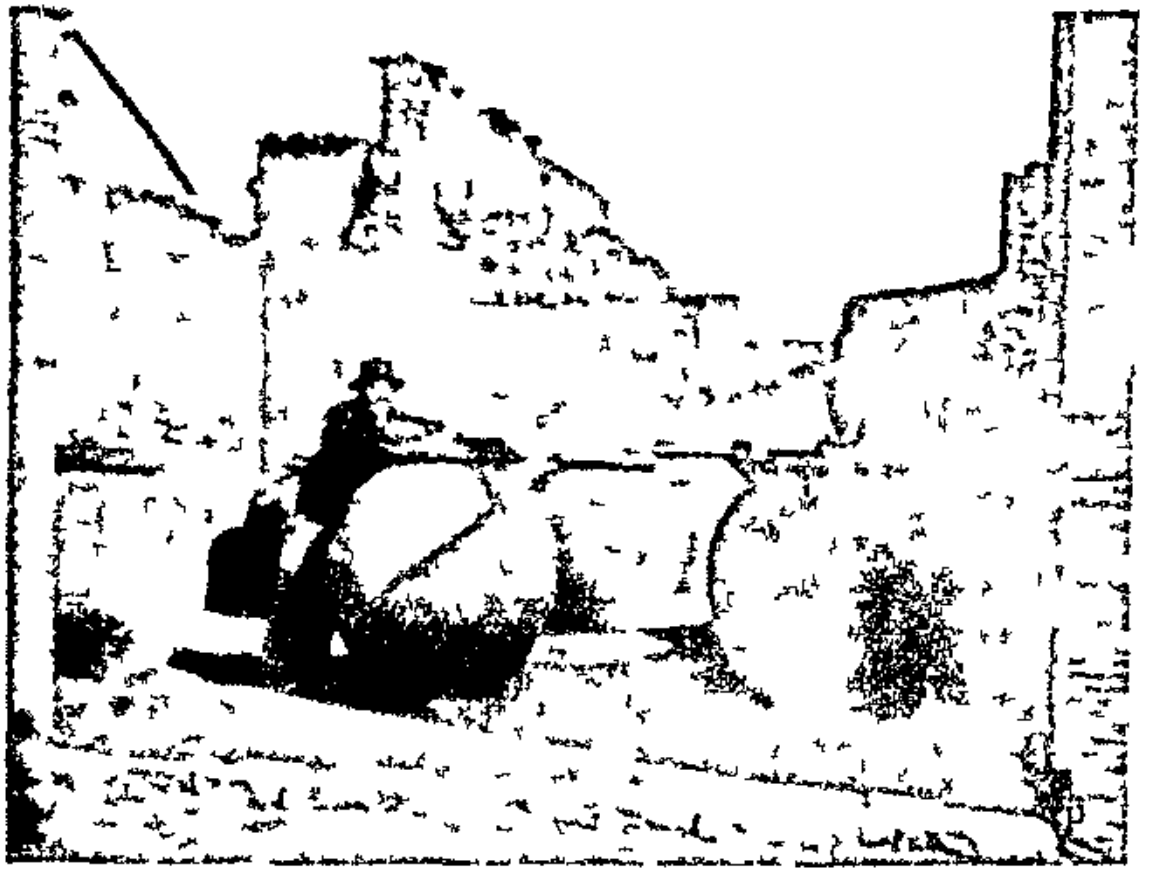
Lenk

ACROSS LAKE MAGGIORE fro th wood abo e Arona can see the old castle of the V conti bo e the l ttl town of Ang ra In 1439 this ca tl became tl propert of the Counts of Borromeo On the we t sa le of th l ke ear V a 1 a colossal b onze and coppe tatu of S Ca lo Borromeo Card nal Archbishop of M l n 1538– 1



ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER RECINA WHERE, AT FIUME, IT FLOWS BENEATH MONTE CALVARIO

The great port of Fiume, which lies on the Adriatic Sea east of the Istrian peninsula, used to be in Austria-Hungary Then after the Great War, Italy and Yugo-Slavia both laid claim to it, and the soldier-poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio, took it for Italy and ruled it for over a year, entirely against the will of his country. At last, in 1920 it was made an independent state It did not remain so long however for Italy took it again in 1924 giving Yugo-Slavia other land in exchange Fiume was called St Vitus in Flumino in the Middle Ages



WHERE OIL AND WINE WERE BOUGHT AND SOLD IN OLD POMPEII

From Pompeii, now being cleared of the ash beneath which it had lain for eighteen centuries and more, we can gain a very good idea of the life that people led in A.D. 79. We see the narrow paved streets, the shops and the dwelling houses, theatres and temples. There are even posters in red letters on the walls.

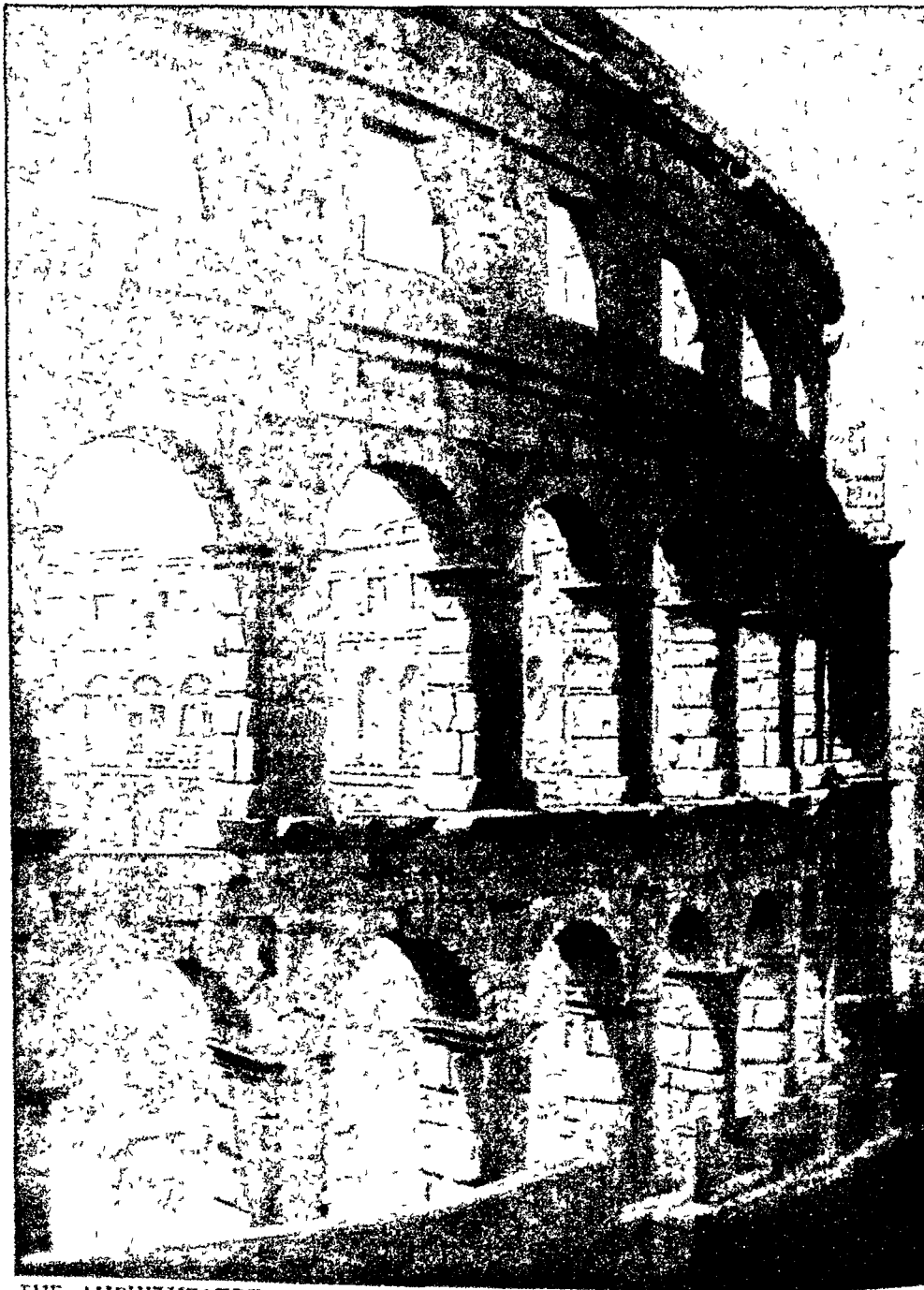
The carnival in Florence lasts from Christmas to Lent and is a time of merry making. The entire children do not hang up their stockings on Christmas Eve but at the Epiphany or Twelfth Day which is the children's festival they put their shoes out overnight hoping that La Befana an old woman who in the Italian nursery takes the place of Santa Claus will fill them with presents.

On Easter Saturday comes the Feast of the Dove which has been celebrated in Florence for eight centuries. In early morning the peasants flock in from the country and join the crowd of town people in front of the cathedral. Then appears a huge wooden car festooned with fireworks and drawn by four milk white oxen whose horns are tipped with gold. It halts in front of the cathedral within which Mass is being celebrated.

When the Archbishop comes to the words "Glory to God in the Highest" he releases a little white artificial dove which carrying a lighted fuse in its mouth flies along a wire from the High Altar through the open door of the car. The flower grated will tremble but if it will burn and the people will be anxious to see whether it will succeed in setting alight the fireworks. If so the explosion that follows will be another for thanks and blessing for the Tuscan peasant firmly believes that according as the light succeeds or fails so will the harvest of the year be bountiful or poor.

We have little time to spend in Umbria but one pot must not be passed. It is the town of Assisi where seven hundred years ago that gentleman St Francis gave up all for the love of God and his fellow creatures. He gathered together a little band of men vowed to poverty and sent them out as preaching friars to work among the poor and wretched. These are the Franciscans or Grey Friars.

Over the Apennines to the castle of the Marches, the granary of ancient Pom



THE AMPHITHEATRE at Pola, a port of Istria, is a relic of the ancient Romans and could seat 25,000 people. The Venetians, who took the town in 1145, used its stone seats as building material. Taken by Austria in 1815, Pola became, thanks to its fine harbour, an important naval station, just as it had been in the days of the Romans.

McLeish

STRAW-PLAITER OF FIESOLE WORKING AT HER WOODEN LOOM

By means of a simple loom this woman is making lace out of straw! For, like most other inhabitants of Fiesole, she is a straw-plaiter. Fiesole is a delightful place, built on a hill above Florence, and possesses many relics of days long gone by. A villa near by was once the favourite residence of Lorenzo the Magnificent, ruler of Florence.

streets Macaroni takes the place of the polenta of the north and snail soup roast chestnuts starfish sea urchin octopus tentacles and all kinds of queer things appear on the menu and the air is richly scented with the all pervading odour of unrefined oil and garlic which seems inseparable from the south of Spain and Italy

They are a handsome vivacious merry people these children of the Sunny South fond of colour in their clothes and their surroundings not energetic perhaps but happy musical light hearted excitable and easily moved to laughter or anger They take tickets in a lottery and play their games quite indifferent to the ever present menace of smoking Vesuvius

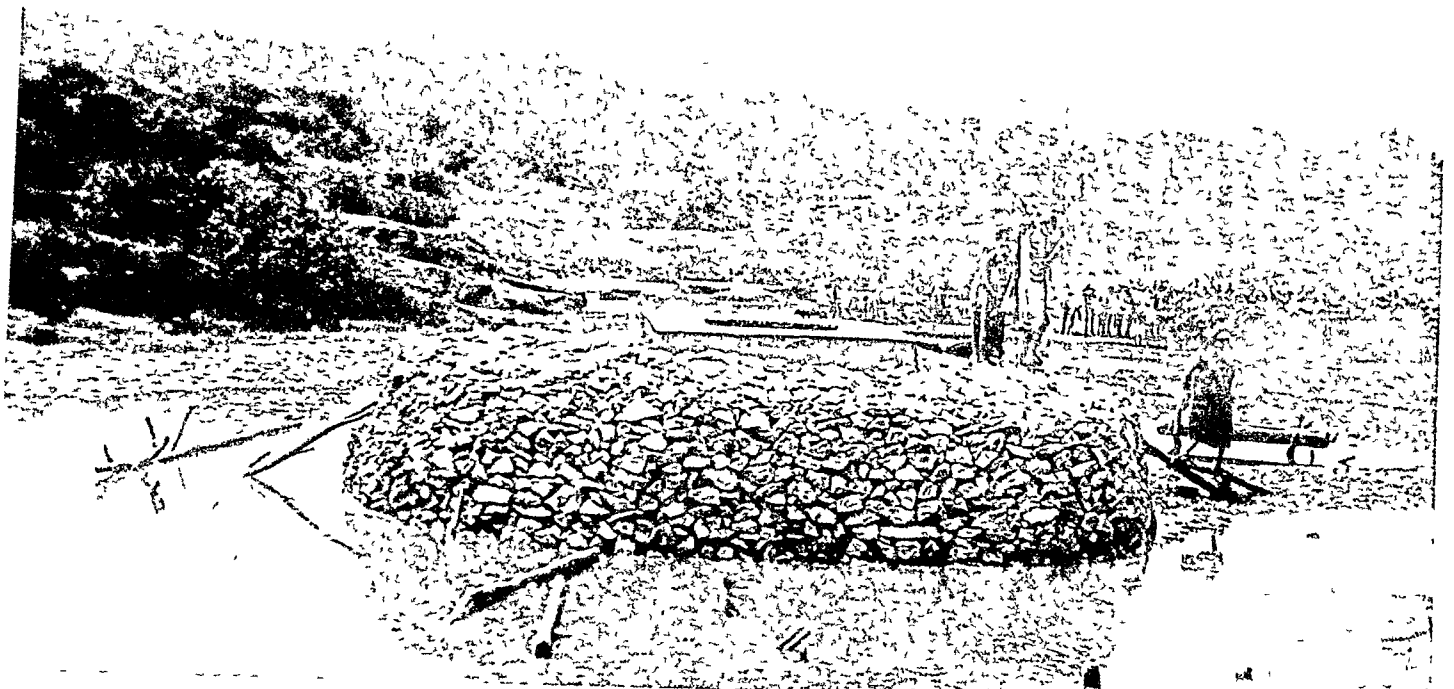
The Italians are good horsemen but horse racing is not a favourite pastime Football is a relic of the Great War when they learnt it from their allies and there are various other ball games including one in which the ball like a shuttlecock is not allowed to touch the ground

In the streets of Italy as in England we come across Punch and Judy shows and are reminded that Punch —or Punchinello to give the gentleman his rightful name—was born in Italy perhaps near Naples where he has travelled to France and England

The people of Italy are not crowded so closely together in manufacturing towns as are the inhabitants of more highly industrialized countries Most of the people on the contrary are employed in tilling the soil which is just as well for when the Italian leaves the country for the town he undergoes a change which is unfortunately for the worse

YOUTHFUL HELPERS IN A FACTORY OF SUNNY AMALFI

In Amalfi a lovely little seaport on the Gulf of Salerno we can see many beautiful sights many ancient and many curious things This is surely one of the curious It is the drying ground of a macaroni factory where long ropes of well [illegible] hanging in the sun Macaroni is one of the chief foods of the Italians



Taylor

CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED WELL-HEAD AT BANYO IN THE GRASSLANDS OF THE ADAMAWA HIGHLANDS

The Adamawa district contains great tracts of upland savanna, which afford excellent pasturage for the herds of cattle kept by the tribesmen, who are chiefly Fulas. The cement and rough stone work round this much-frequented well was constructed by the Germans for the Adamawa highlands were once in the German Cameroon, which was however, divided between Great Britain and France in 1919. Banyo is now on the border between British and French Cameroon. At one time many of the native cattle, such as we see here, were exported

In the Heart of Africa

AMONG THE CANNIBALS AND PYGMIES OF THE CONGO

The Congo, Africa's second longest river, flows through the dark heart of Africa, with its mighty tributaries, past vast territories of French, Belgian Congo and Angola. It is the longest river, and one of the largest and most populous regions of the world. Its people are the most primitive people in the world. In some places we will be following the trail of two famous explorers, Livingstone and Stanley, who first explored the Congo and found the source of the Congo. The Congo is just many of its secrets for centuries, and it is possible that some of the rivers have never been seen. Its history is one of the most romantic in the world, but it will probably be many years before the whole story can be obtained, the tales that are hidden there.

In the year 1482 a little fleet of galleons was cruising along the west coast of Africa. The lateen sails were emblazoned with large red crosses and from the masthead flutter the banner of Portugal. For many months the fleet had sailed lively along that low coast with its lines of palm trees and with the white surf breaking ceaselessly upon the yellow sand. The swampy mangrove thickets at the mouths of the Niger were passed, the vast Cameroons volcano was sighted and the Equator was crossed. Then the mouth of a wide river opened out before the adventurers. From the natives the Portuguese learned that the river was called the Kongo, and that the country just to the south of it was ruled by a great chief called Mwami Kongo (Lord of the Kongo people). So the Portuguese got into communication with the African monarch, began to trade with him and eventually established a Jesuit Mission among his people.

Savage Guardians of the Interior

The Portuguese did not go very far up the river, little more than a hundred miles from the sea, but a few Portuguese that turned their prows up the river were attacked by savages, and it seemed to them that all which lay beyond was barbarous and that the Kongo was a market for many articles, but was known of the river itself.

Three years after Livingstone died the famous Welsh explorer H. M. Stanley, after exploring Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, struck a river that the natives called the Lualaba at a point where it was at least a quarter of a mile wide. A great desire came upon him to follow the big river and to find out whither it flowed. He thought that it might possibly be the head waters of the Nile.

Beginning of a Great Adventure

In March, in company with a large company of carriers, native and his white companions, started on the great adventure. Often they had to hack a path through the forest and frequently cataracts compelled them to take a longer way through the forest. Sometimes they had to cut a path through the forest, carrying their canoes with them, and sometimes they could not. Sometimes they were attacked by the natives. More than once they had to fight a way through a fleet of hostile war canoes.

For several weeks Stanley followed the river, flowing through a country that seemed to grow more and more wild. Seven large cataracts were passed, and the river was very wide. The river took a great sweep to the west, far from the day's journey. The river flowed through the forest and the grass was very high. He said, "The [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] was known of the river itself."

American Museum of Natural History

PYGMY ARCHERS WHO HUNT IN THE VAST FORESTS ABOUT THE WELLE RIVER, CONGO

The pygmies or Batwa, are the most backward people of the Belgian Congo and are found in various parts of the country The average height of the men is about 4 ft 6 ins and that of the women 4 ft Their sole occupation is hunting and they are extraordinarily skilful in tracking game through the dark, swampy forests Their chief weapon is the bow and arrow They are nomadic people and make their encampments of round shelters wherever game is plentiful The Batwa are usually a yellowish-brown in colour and rather thin

CHILDREN OF THE FRENCH CAMEROON LEARN A USEFUL TRADE
In order to spread civilization among the hitherto backward natives of the colony the French authorities encourage families to have their children trained in some profitable trade. This little group of young negroes is being taught how to pick cotton which has long been cultivated and promises to be a source of great prosperity

It took his little flotilla of canoes more than seven months to paddle down that magnificent waterway through the primeval forest. In places it broadened out into an almost lake like expanse; numerous islands dotted its surface; rivers and villages of basket work huts were constantly passed. At last on August 9th 1877 the expedition reached the port of Boma about seventy miles from the point where the mighty river empties itself into the Atlantic. The great secret of the Congo was then revealed.

A year later Leopold King of the Belgians formed an association for the fuller exploration of the Congo and its tributaries and for the opening up of the vast basin to commerce and civilization. It was proposed to make roads and railways to place small steamers on the river to found trading stations and bring the tribes into peaceful relationship with white men and with one another.

The Congo is one of the largest rivers in the world its length being some 3 000 miles. Its basin covers such a vast area that if it could be laid upon Europe with its mouth in Spain its source would be far away in Asia Minor its northern tributaries would be in Scotland and Scandinavia and its southern tributaries in Italy Corsica Sardinia and Greece. This vast region is believed to have a population of about ten million. To secure peace and to help trade no fewer than 450 treaties were made with independent chiefs. As trade developed the main products proved to be palm oil and palm kernels rubber ivory and vegetable fibre.

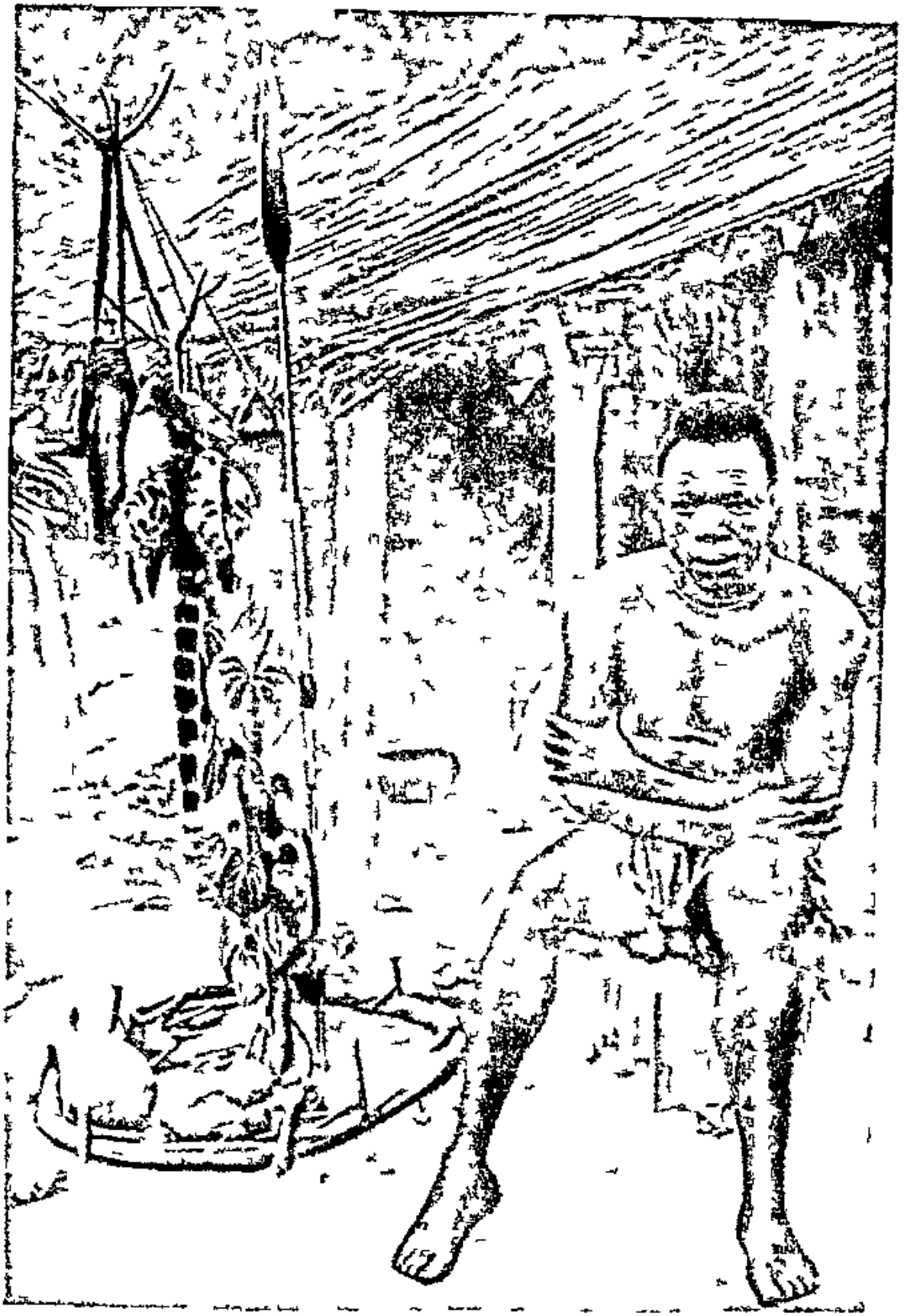
At first King Leopold's association was international but a years passed the Belgian influence increased and at last the Congo Free State became solely Belgian territory.

Who are the people of the Congo? Let us journey up the mighty river for say a thousand miles and visit one of their villages. The banks of the river are covered with dense forests vegetation flourishes with tropical luxuriance

ARMOUR OF MAGIC WAR-PAINT SHIELDS THESE WARRIORS

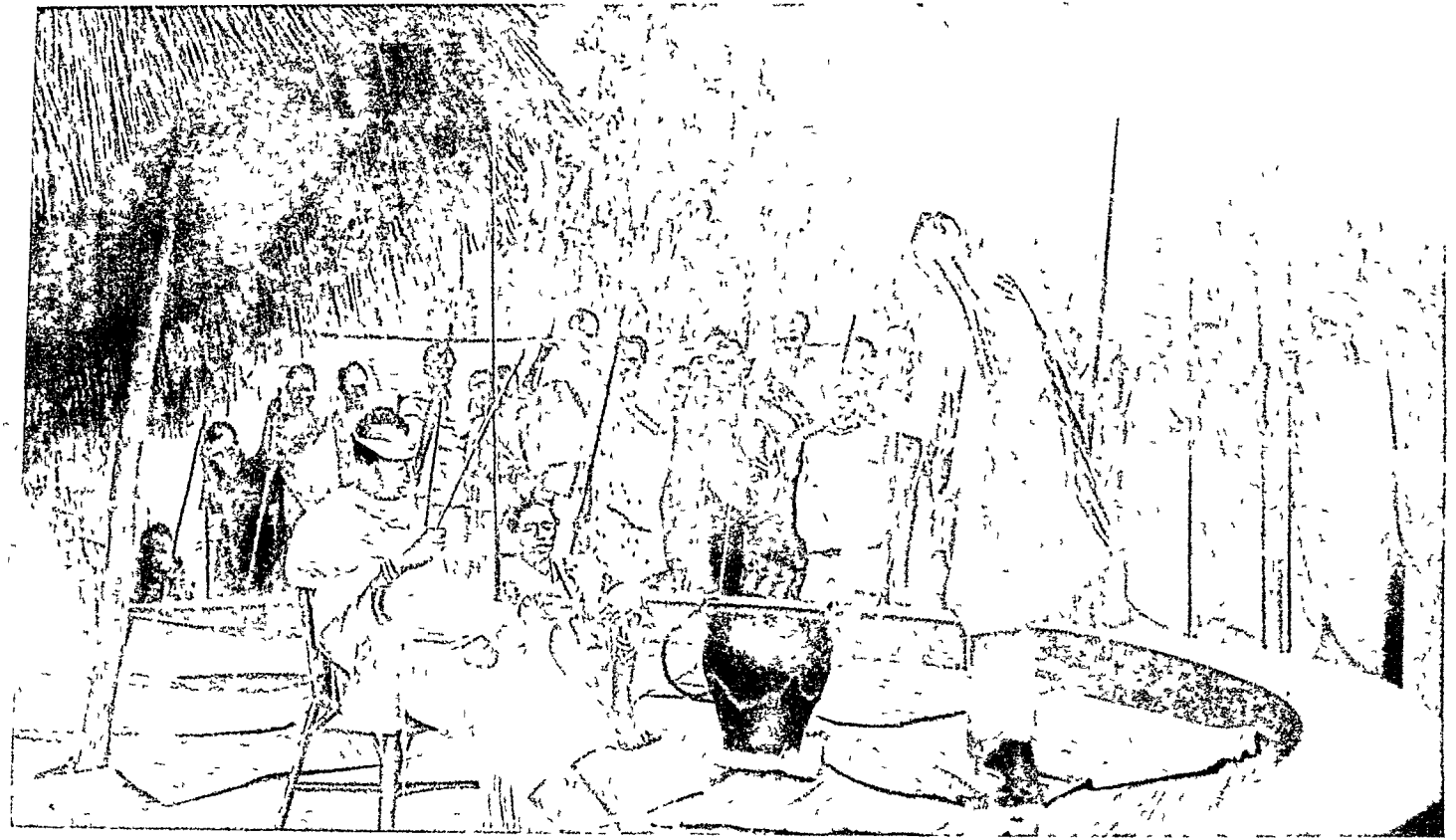
Harris

When these warriors of the Belgian Congo prepare for a tribal fight they do not put their trust solely in their shields and weapons but daub themselves with magic paint that has been charmed by their magicians Unfortunately, if the ene stronger magic, the paint is no protection at all The blade of the spe that of a saw



WITCH DOCTOR OF A VILLAGE IN THE BELGIAN CONGO

In many villages the witch doctor is the real chief, and rules his subjects by fear. He is usually a good deal more intelligent than the people whom he deceives with his conjuring tricks, hypnotism and feigned trances. He sells spells and advice to the simple and ignorant folk, and rids himself of his enemies by means of subtle poisons



THE SUPREME CHIEF OF RUANDA, EASTERN CONGO, ADMINISTERING JUSTICE

Though Ruanda is in Belgian territory, the king still hears cases at his court. Here he is seated before the entrance to the royal enclosure, which is a maze of palisaded houses and gardens. The king belongs to the Watusi tribe, which is the ruling class in Ruanda. The Watusi are exceptionally tall, many of them being seven feet high. They came from the north and are the original conquerors of the country, the former inhabitants remaining as slave tribes. Ruanda is the last and greatest of the kingdoms ruled by negro monarchs.

Here and there villages peep out from amid the green foliage. Our little steamer blows her whistle as she approaches a village and in a moment we see dusky figures gathering on the beach.

Several dug-out canoes put out to meet us but there is now no shower of arrows for the former warriors have become peaceable fishers folk and among the riverside people cannibalism has almost disappeared—though it is still practised by some of the tribes along the tributaries.

Our steamer slows down drops its anchor and we go ashore. The people crowd around us moved by curiosity. The day has long passed when they feared the white man and thought him a god but a chance visit never fails to create excitement. They wear very little clothing and their chocolate brown bodies are tattooed. They have their front teeth filed to points like the teeth of a saw and their tribal marks are cut on their face.

These marks are cut deeply in the flesh of the cheeks and forehead with a sharp iron instrument. It is a very painful process and not infrequently causes blood poisoning or lockjaw. The strange designs on their bodies are done in a similar way and to make the marks permanent the process has often to be repeated.

On every hand we notice evidences that this is a fishing village. Large and small dug-outs are drawn up on the beach and the fishing nets attached to wooden frames are drying in the sun. Fish traps made of split bamboo or of the cane called rattan are in evidence. From one big dug-out the day's catch of fish is just being landed and carried up to the village market.

A series Museum

MAN OF THE NIAM NIAM CARVING IVORY

Formerly the Niam Niam tribes was one of the fiercest in the Belgian Congo but under the Belgians they have given up man hunting. They are very skilful at carving as we can see by the work of this man.

Beyond the beach is the village with its two long rows of low huts built facing each other to form a street. The lower end opens on to the shore but the upper end is closed to enable the villagers to defend themselves in case they are attacked by neighbouring tribes. For behind the village is the vast forest that extends for hundreds of miles.

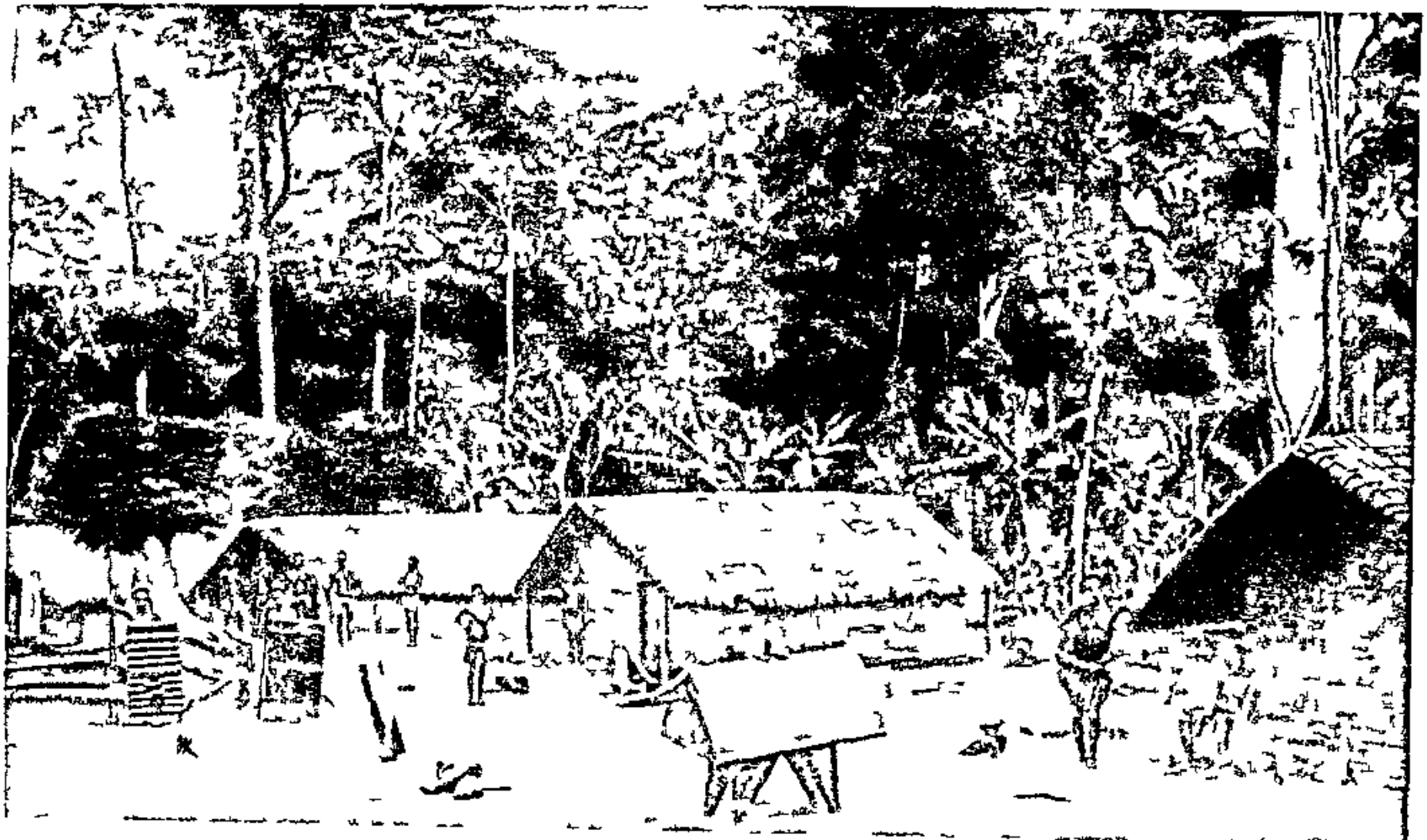
The huts are oblong and are made of bamboo and thatch. It is very interesting to watch the people building a hut. First a framework is erected long bamboo poles being driven into the ground and lashed together with cross pieces and fibre. Then the big thatched roof of dry palm leaves is added and lastly the framework walls are covered with coconut matting. Most of the huts have only one room and the furniture consists of a few bits of matting on the floor a stool or two—made of bamboo or cut from a block of wood—and a number of gourds and earthenware vessels.

Near the houses a space has been cleared in the forest to make gardens.

Beato

FOUR UMBRELLAS GUARD THE STRANGELY ORNAMENTED GRAVE OF A CHIEF IN ANGOLA

Many strange sights are to be seen in Portugal's West African colony, but surely none stranger than this A chief is buried with elaborate ceremonies after his body has been enveloped in as many yards of cloth as can be afforded—should the man have been wealthy two hundred yards may be used The natives believe that the dead will still require their belongings, so the grave is covered with all kinds of odds and ends which must be "killed" before they are placed there Formerly slaves were also killed when their owners died



NEAT DWELLINGS OF A TRIBE OF CANNIBALS WHO LIVE ON THE EDGE OF THE CONGO BASIN

These huts are much better than those of the Bomas [illegible] The walls are [illegible] of the [illegible] of the huts are of [illegible] filled rope [illegible] to [illegible] by a partition into two [illegible] of which [illegible]

[illegible] trees [illegible] perhaps. The men cultivate the gardens and carry the produce to the village, using big funnel-shaped baskets of split bamboo which they carry on their backs. They hoe the ground and gather in the produce, and their task is not a little dangerous, for as a woman stoops to her work it is no uncommon thing for a leopard from the forest to spring upon her.

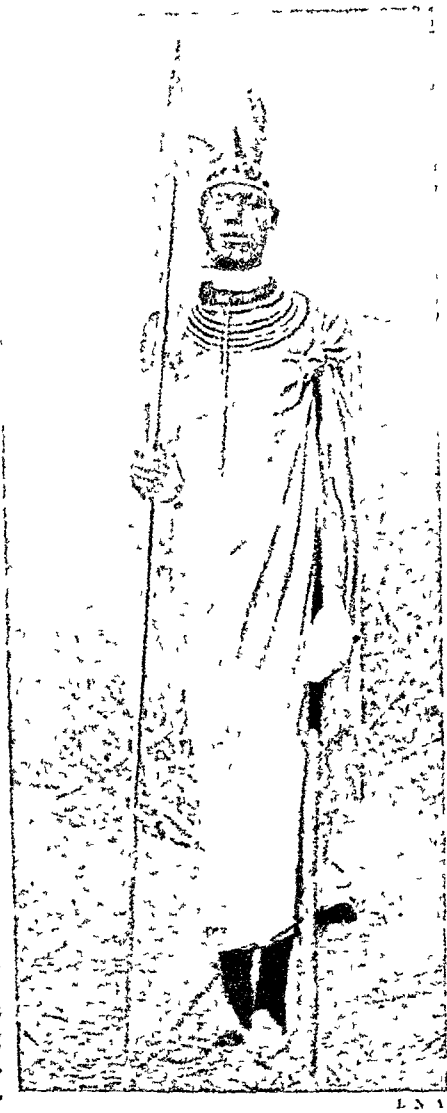
One strange custom is that the boys, while still quite young, leave home and join in building a hut and begin housekeeping for themselves. They provide themselves with food by catching fish, trapping birds, squirrels and monkeys, and they stretch strings from the trees to catch bats. One of their chief delights is ratting, and many a nice plump rat finds its way into their cooking pot. Large hairy caterpillars, ants and big beetles are also considered dainty morsels.

There are two people in the village we must certainly visit—the chief and the witch doctor—indeed, they will probably be among the crowd of people that comes to the beach to greet us when we land. We exchange greetings, and then the chief leads us to his dwelling or the public "palaver house," where he holds a reception in our honour.

Two or three European camp-chairs are brought out of the dark recesses of some hut and placed for us, while the chief takes his seat on a stool or in a hammock. We again exchange greetings, tell the chief why we have come to his village and make him a little present—possibly a hatchet, a piece of cloth or even an alarm clock. In return, he gives us some bananas, eggs, yams, coconuts, a couple of chickens or perhaps a goat.

The other important man is the witch doctor. He is the priest of the village and scarcely less powerful than the chief himself. The people fear him because they believe that he has power to command the evil spirits that are everywhere. He sells them charms to protect them from wild beasts, snakes, sickness, evil spirits and evil men.

The people also think that he can inflict all manner of evil upon them, that he can bring dreadful diseases upon the village or cause a man to die. He is usually a cunning rogue, able to m

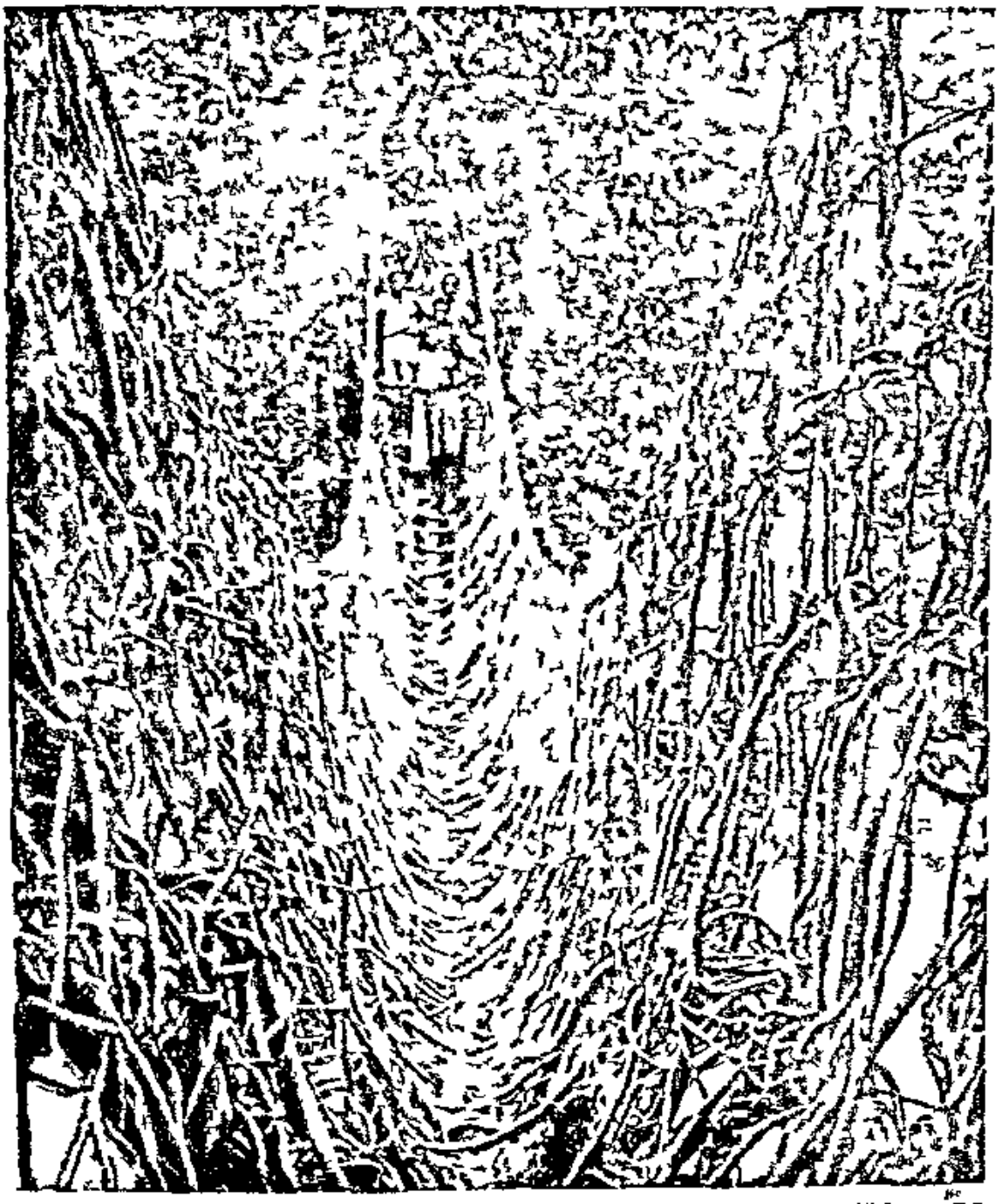


WARRIOR SUBJECT OF FRANCE

This tall native of the French Congo lands, with his long, broad-bladed spear, is a born warrior. Fighting is the greatest pleasure of the wild tribesmen of this region

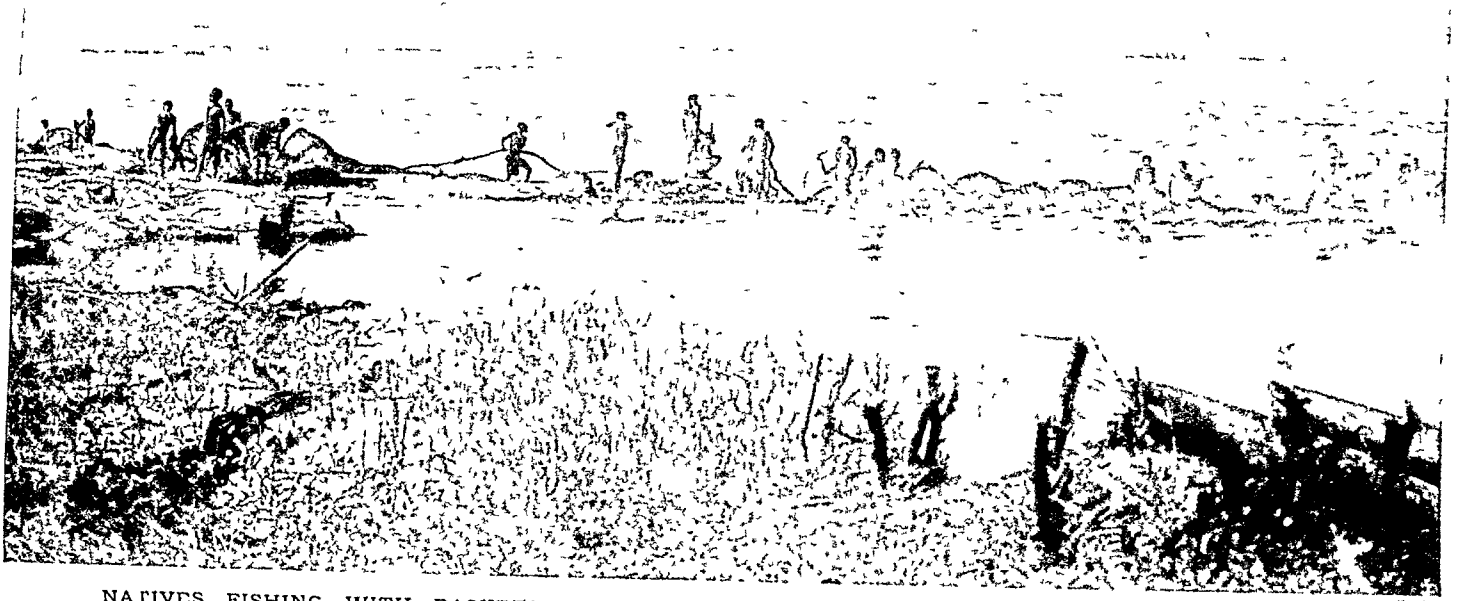
powerful persons and is certainly a man to be greatly feared.

The Congo Basin is inhabited by very many tribes, quite different from one another and speaking different languages. Some villages are not at all like the one we have described and the customs vary in the different parts. The great features however are usually very much the same. In one part the villages consist of one long street often several miles in length. In some places when a great chief dies a number of his wives and slaves are buried with him so that he may have them to work for him in the spirit world to which he has gone.



RIVER OF ANGOLA SPANNED BY A FLIMSY BRIDGE OF CREEPERS

When the natives of Angola wish to build a bridge they go into the forest and cut down some of the creepers that are to be found on all sides. From these they make the bridge which is suspended from tree-trunks on either bank. It is not easy to pass over one of these bridges as the footway is narrow and uneven.



Fordsa

NATIVES FISHING WITH BASKETS IN THE RAPIDS OF THE UBANGI RIVER AT BANZYVILLE

The Ubangi River is a tributary of the mighty Congo and much of it is navigable. Canoes and river-steamers ply to and fro on its placid surface carrying the vegetable and mineral wealth of forests, plantations and mines to the towns from which it will be exported. At Banzyville in the Belgian Congo, however, the rapids make the river impassable for shipping although the natives appreciate them very much indeed. They fix several wide-mouthed tapering baskets across the rapids and so trap the fish that attempt to swim downstream.

For centuries there were rumours that a race of very small black people existed in the heart of Africa and many old travellers and historians mentioned these dwarfs. In modern times several explorers heard of them in various parts of the Continent. Then in 1887 Stanley while passing through a vast forest between the Congo and Lake Albert found considerable numbers of these little people. Some of them were only thirty three inches in height and none was more than four feet six inches.

Therefore the dwarfs or pygmies as they are often called dwell in villages of small grass huts shaped like bee hives. Stanley found one village of ninety two huts—probably inhabited by ninety two families. The pygmies were very shy and always deserted their villages as Stanley's men approached but from time to time a few were captured and examined. They were so small that the explorer often thought his scouts had caught some children until it was evident that they were full grown men and women. Thus another secret of the Congo was revealed.

NATIVE WIRELESS IN ANGOLA

Here we see the mondo or message-drum used by the Zombo Island. By beating upon this wooden instrument the natives can send messages in code for long distances. News travels very rapidly by this means.

The vast basin of the Congo does not all belong to Belgium. More than thirty years before Stanley unveiled the secrets of the river the French had settlements on the Gabun River some five hundred miles north of the mouth of the Congo. As the years passed distinguished French explorers opened up the whole of the Gabun River and its tributaries thus extending French influence until it reached the northern bank of the Congo itself and its largest tributary the Ubangi.

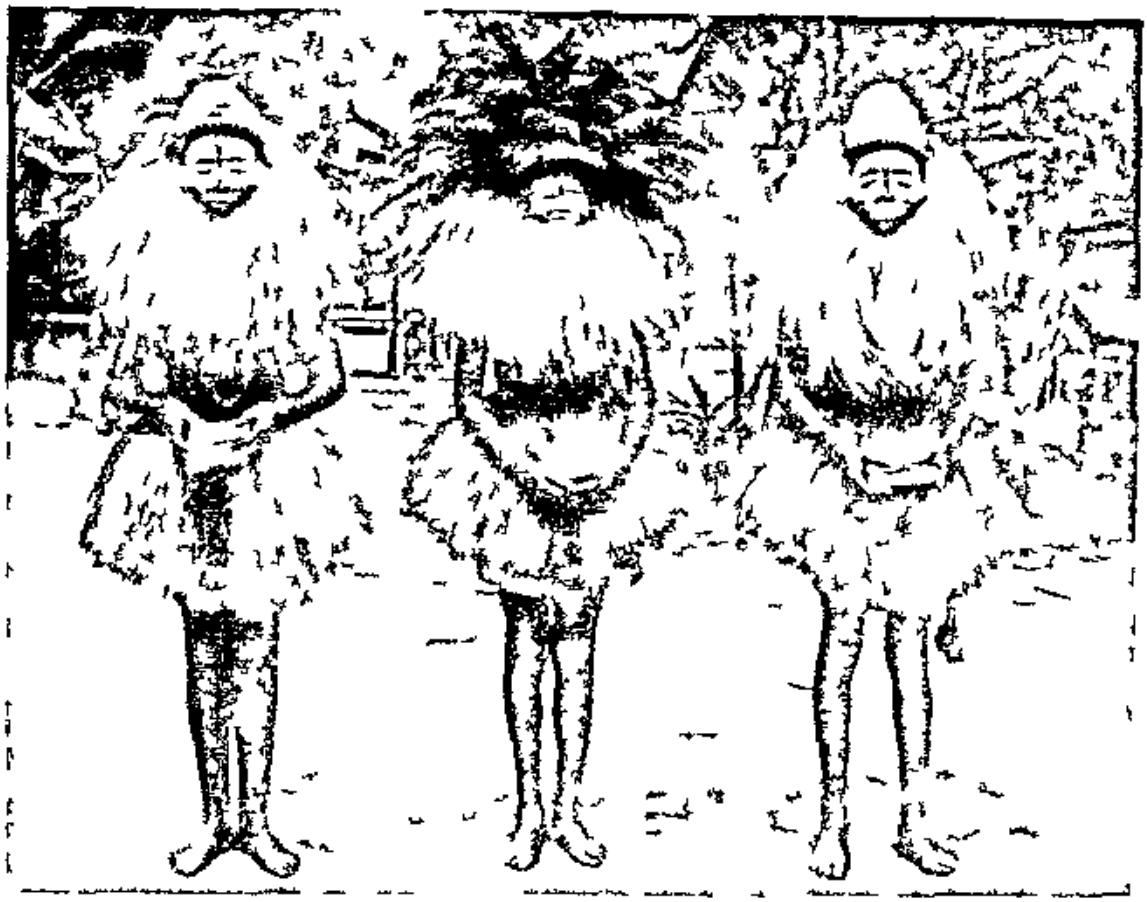
The northern bank of the Congo from below Stanley Pool to the Ubangi a distance of four hundred miles belongs to France. Thence the whole northern bank of the Ubangi is French to the borders of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Thus almost all the northern tributaries of the Congo flow through French territory.

While many northern tributaries of the Congo water French possessions some of the southern tributaries rise in Portuguese soil. In the fifteenth century when the mariners and soldier adventurers of Portugal found that the way up the main river was blocked by rapids they turned their attention to the country immediately to the south—the dominions of that king.

Belgian Chamber of Commerce

MATADI, IN THE BELGIAN CONGO, A BUSY PORT AT WHICH OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS CAN CALL

Although seventy miles from the ocean, Matadi ranks as a seaport, since it lies on the River Congo, up which ocean-going ships come directly to its wharves. The voyage is difficult for the river is shallow in places and elsewhere very swift. A railway runs inland from Matadi to Leopoldville a distance of about 250 miles and by this the products of the country such as ivory, rubber, palm-kernels and palm-oil, are carried to the seaport. There is also an oil pipe between Matadi and Leopoldville through which oil is pumped to the former.



YOUTHS OF ANGOLA WEARING MASKS AND QUAINT COSTUMES

In most African tribes the initiation of young men who have come of age into the full rights of manhood is accompanied by such elaborate ceremony. In Angola or Portuguese West Africa the youths who take part in the rites of initiation wear white masks that are skilfully carved but hideous and ruffs and skirts of frayed leaves.

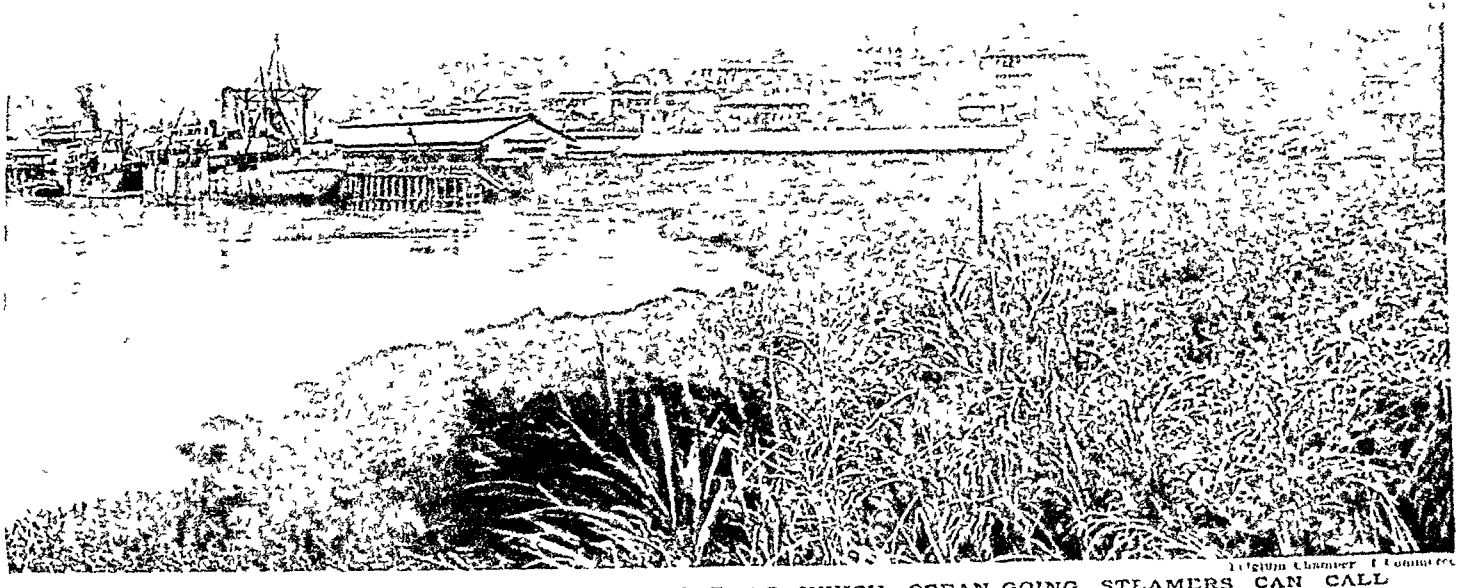
of Kongo already mentioned. Long years of commerce and exploration of conquest and colonization have resulted in the establishment of Portuguese rule over a vast tract of country known as Angola. It has a coastline of 1,000 miles and extends inland for more than 1,500 miles. Its total area is estimated at 484,000 square miles and its population at well over 4,000,000. It is Portugal's largest foreign possession.

Most of Angola is well watered and is covered with the same luxurious tropical vegetation as the rest of the Congo basin. Yams, tobacco, cotton, rice, indigo and sugar grow well, but owing to Portuguese mismanagement the huge territory is very largely undeveloped. There are very few white people at present in the colony.

In both the French and the Portuguese Congo possessions the natives are of the same race as are those of the Belgian territories. They all belong to the great Bantu family and are black-skinned and largely uncivilized. Their villages, their customs and manner of life strongly recall those of the main Congo tribe.

In the past both Angola and the French Congo territories were notorious for their connexion with the slave traffic, and it took many years to suppress that evil.

Loanda was a Portuguese settlement as early as 1578; to-day it is the capital of Angola. It was here that Livingstone reached the coast after his first journey across Africa. The port has a fine but somewhat antiquated harbour. Brazzaville is the capital of the French Middle Congo colony. Both towns are the starting-place of railways running up country. All the Congo countries are rich in natural resources, and it remains to be seen what the white man will make of the almost measureless opportunities that lie before him in these wonderful regions.



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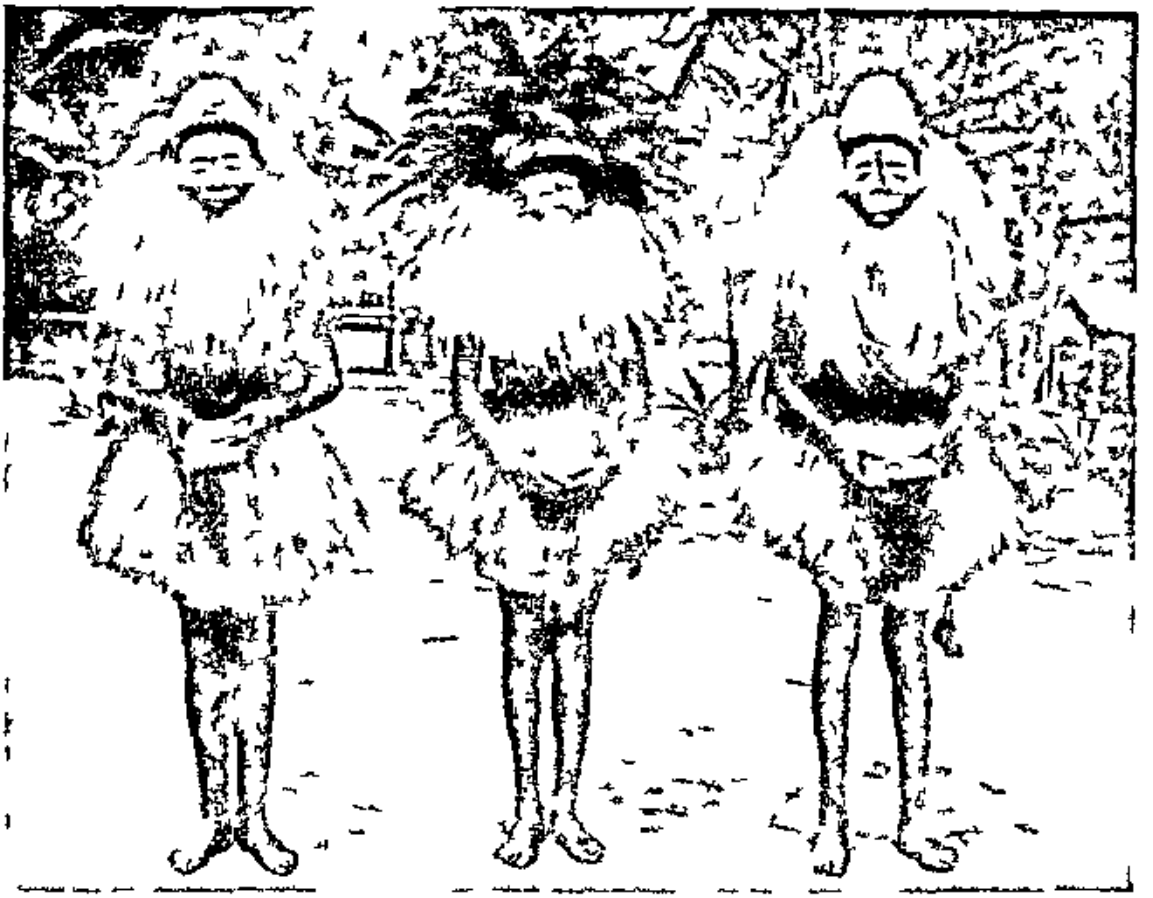


YOUTHS OF ANGOLA WEARING MASKS AND QUAINT COSTUMES

In most African tribes the initiation of young men who have come of age into the full rights of manhood is accompanied by much elaborate ceremony. In Angola or Portuguese West Africa the youths who take part in the rites of initiation wear what masks that are skilfully carved but hideous and wear kilts of frayed leaves

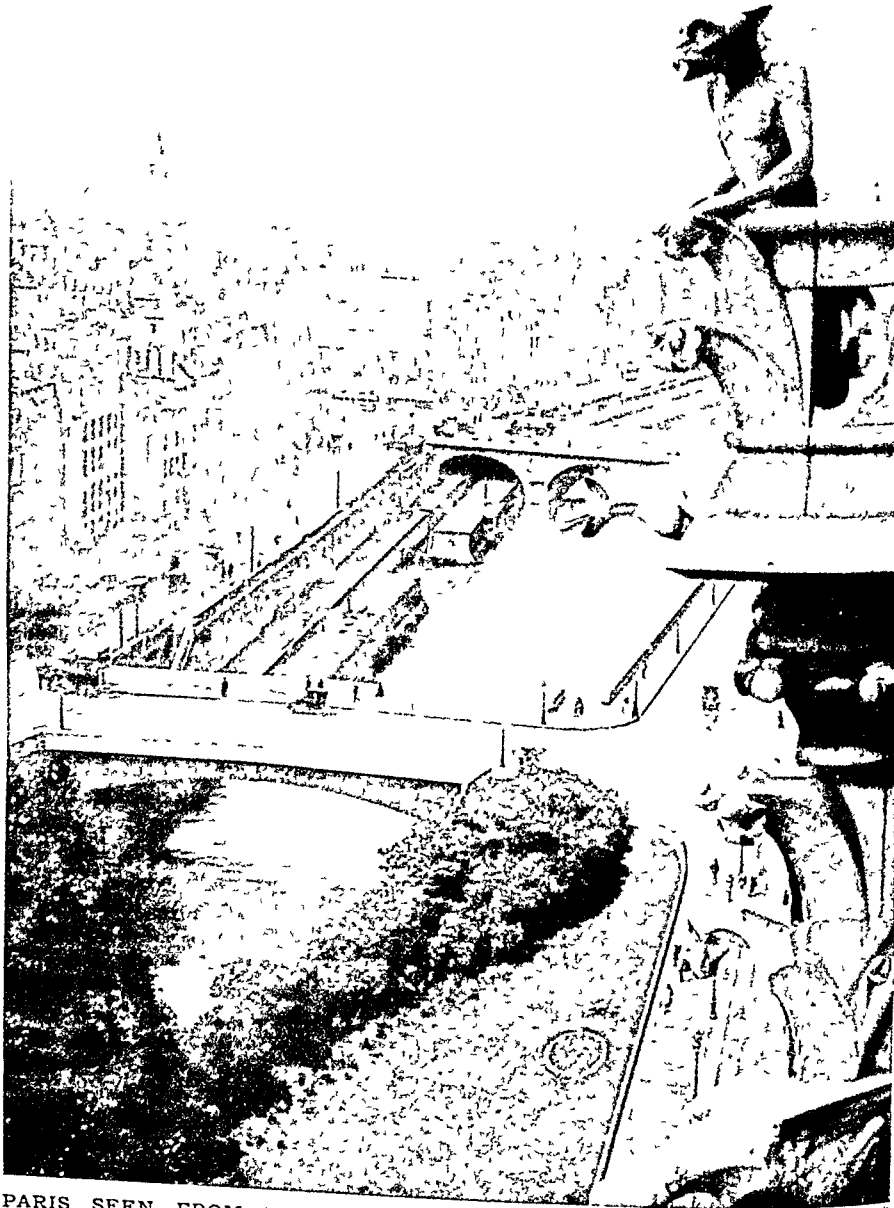
of Kongo already mentioned. Long years of commerce and exploration of conquest and colonization have resulted in the establishment of Portuguese rule over a vast tract of country known as Angola. It has a coastline of 1,000 miles and extends inland for more than 1,500 miles. Its total area is estimated at 484,000 square miles and its population at well over 4,000,000. It is Portugal's largest foreign possession.

Most of Angola is well watered and is covered with the same luxurious tropical vegetation as the rest of the Congo basin. Yams, tobacco, cotton, rice, indigo and sugar grow well, but owing to Portuguese mismanagement this huge territory is very largely undeveloped. There are very few white people at present in the colony.

In both the French and the Portuguese Congo possessions the natives are of the same race as are those of the Belgian territories. They all belong to the great Bantu family and are black-hinned and largely uncivilized. Their villages, their customs and manner of life strongly resemble those of the main Congo tribes.

In the past both Angola and the French Congo territories were notorious for their connexion with the slave traffic and it took many years to suppress that evil.

Loanda was a Portuguese settlement as early as 1578; to-day it is the capital of Angola. It was here that Livingstone reached the coast after his first journey across Africa. The port has a fine but somewhat antiquated harbour. Brazzaville is the capital of the French Middle Congo colony. Both towns are the starting place of railways running up country. All the Congo countries are rich in natural resources and it remains to be seen what the white man will make of the almost measureless opportunities that lie before him in these wonderful regions.



McLeish

PARIS SEEN FROM THE MUCH DECORATED ROOF OF NOTRE DAME

From this vantage point, near one of the many hideous gargoyles that adorn Notre Dame, we look westwards across the city to the slender Eiffel Tower To the left of it we see the spire of S Germain-des-Près, the most ancient church in Paris, and, to the left again, the dome of the Hotel des Invalides where Napoleon I is buried

A City of Enchantment

PARIS A CAPITAL THAT CHARMS THE WORLD

Th P ans el m tl t the city is th m n l of F an e Th wh le co ntry th v sa looks to the c p tal for gu d uce n all important m tt rs f t l hfe a d certa nly s a cent e of go n nt le rning sc n l th t I ris xe ses a ry deci influe in ll l nch affa rs To t sel ools and coll g s stuc ent on e from ry p rt of tl l n l d in lerd—so gr t is th r put t n of Paris—f on all o e the wo ld Ther n h lse that ttracts u to l a lo e er s we h ll r al n th s h pt f r t a e v gr v d ery beaut f l city w th a lo g and tful h sto

PARIS has a very powerful fascination that is all its own Its very name carries a suggestion of romance When we hear it we think of the Three Musketeers of wars and sieges of the past of gaiety and dazzling splendour When we go there it may disappoint us a little at first—but only at first Whether we visit the old beautiful Paris with its grey buildings and air of courtliness or the new gay Paris with its theatres and shops and tourists we usually fall in love with the city If we do not then we are altogether lacking in imagination

Paris may be described as a city of the world and not merely of France People of every continent race and nation visit it almost as a duty It has been said that if we want to meet anybody whose whereabouts we do not know we have only to wait at some central point in Paris and that sooner or later our friend will come to our waiting place

A City of Infinite Variety

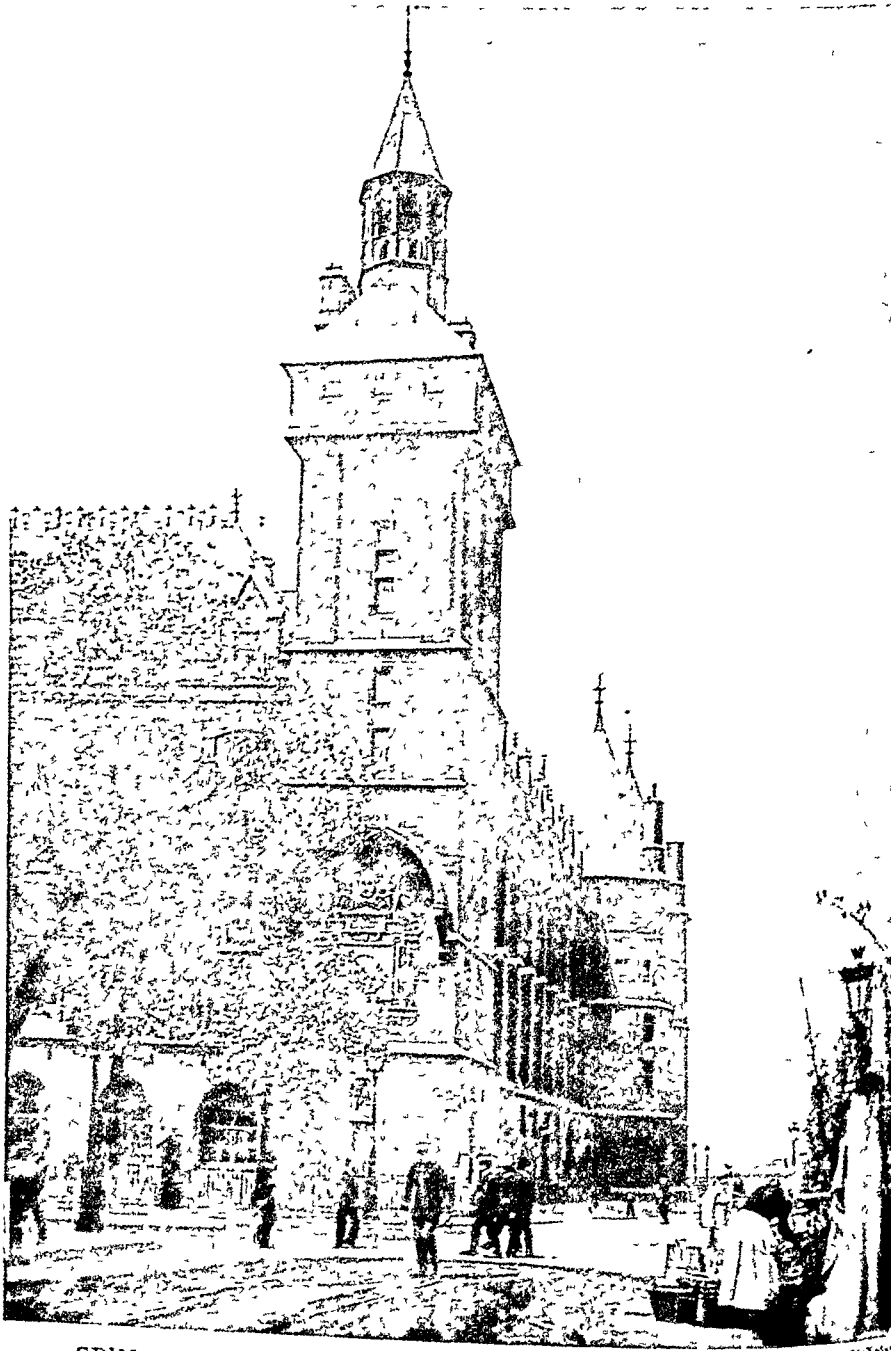
What makes Paris a magnet to draw people from all over the earth? I think its charm lies in the fact that it is a city of infinite variety It has innumerable aspects and each contrasts sharply with some other Paris is not only the seat of the French government and a vast and very strong fortress but also one of the gayest of cities It contains the vilest of slums and the loveliest of parks and gardens the meanest of insanitary houses (although they are happily becoming more and more uncommon) and the most splendid of palaces It is a great manufacturing town a centre of education and of art and a vast museum of history

The gaiety of Paris is one of its chief attractions although of course by no means the greatest Nor is the gaiety confined to tourists as so many English visitors declare The Parisians work as hard as most people but they enjoy themselves even more wholeheartedly On a summer morning the floating swimming baths that are moored to the banks of the Seine are filled with clerks and shop attendants having a plunge before going to work The crowds that arrive from the suburbs seem very much more merry than similar English crowds

Scene of Tragic Fame

We shall not follow the busy people to their offices shops and factories as conditions there are not very different from those existing in any other great city Instead we may join a party of sight seers and stroll along those wide very pleasant streets known as the Grands (Great) Boulevards We notice immediately the gay little kiosks at which we can buy newspapers and magazines of every kind They stand near the edge of the pavement like large pillar boxes

We begin our walk at the Madeleine a very beautiful church from whose steps we can see the vast Place de la Concorde with its fountains and Egyptian obelisk A very lovely square it is to-day—one of the finest in the world—although English visitors unaccustomed to the speed of Parisian taxis might wish that it contained more refuges for timid walkers! The history of the Place is however darkened by tragedy Here the guillotine under whose knife perished King Louis XVI Marie Antoinette and hundreds of

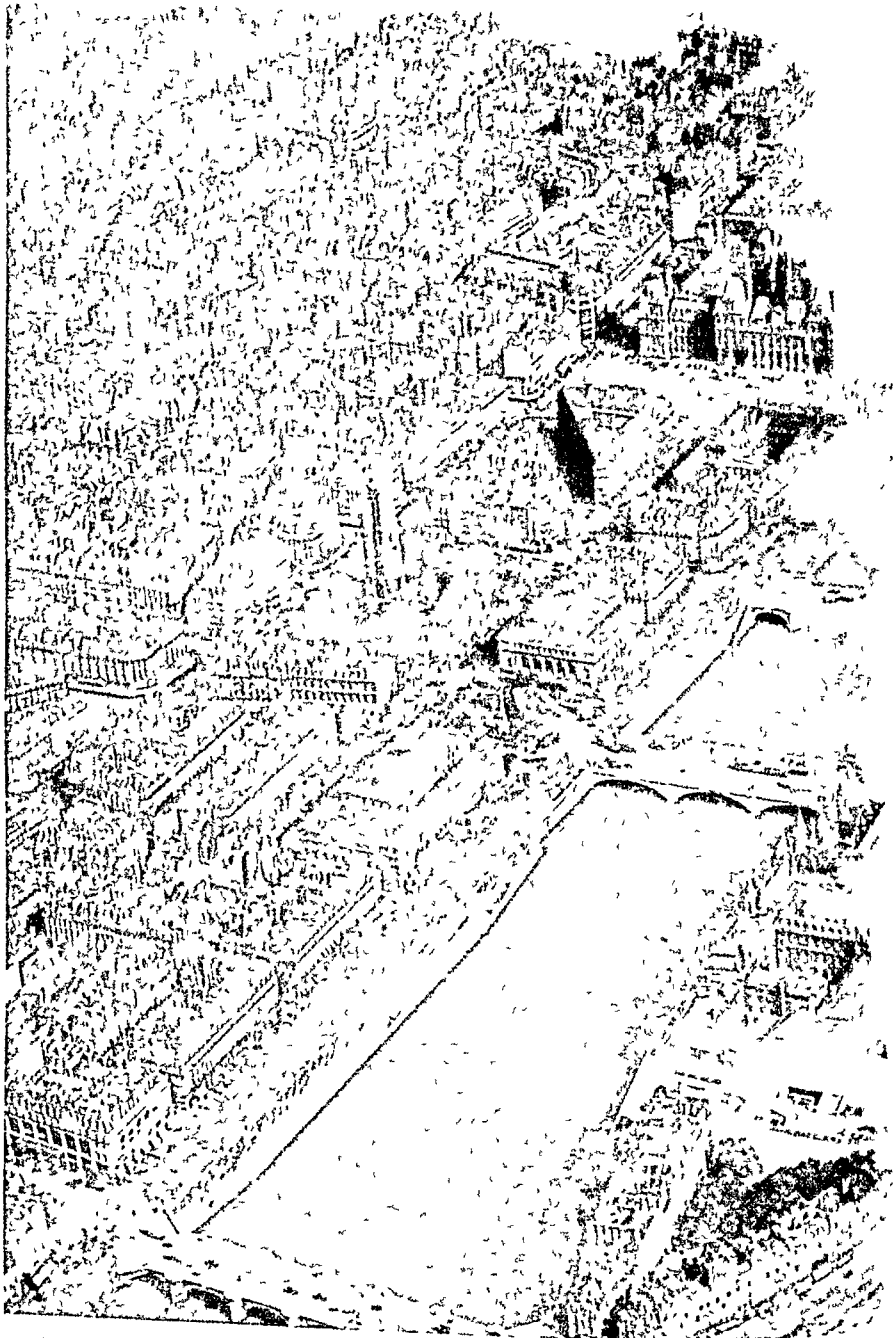


GRIM PRISON THAT HAS PLAYED ITS PART IN HISTORY

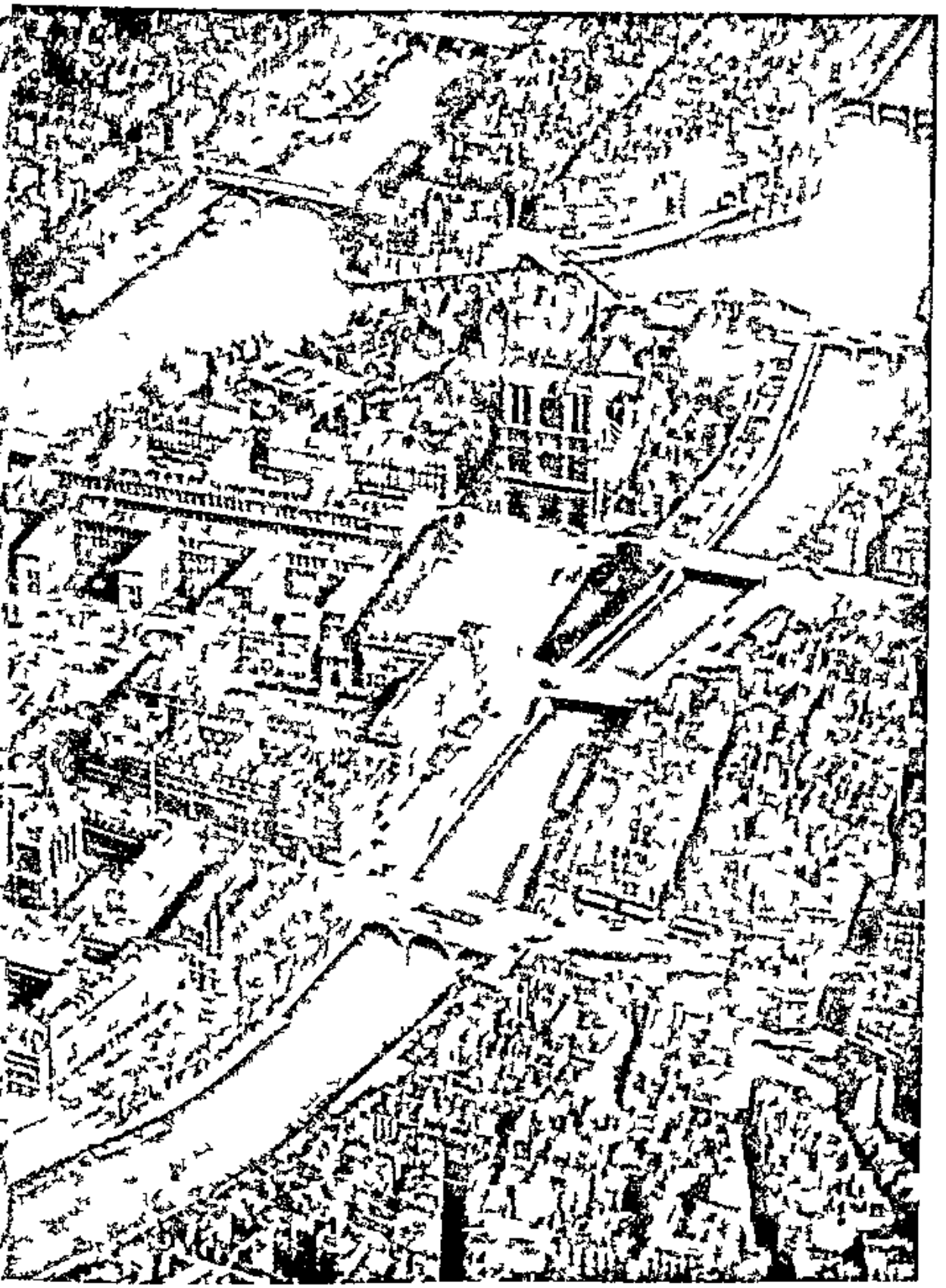
The Conciergerie is part of the Palace of Justice, and is, perhaps, the most famous prison in the world Here were confined Queen Marie Antoinette, Robespierre and many other great figures of the French Revolution The bell of the square tower in the foreground sounded to warn people of the Massacre of S Bartholomew in 1572

GAUNT IRON FRAMEWORK OF THE GIGANTIC EIFFEL TOWER

It is difficult to understand why the architects [illegible] the Eiffel Tower [illegible] the Tower to be erected in the Champ de Mars [illegible] city. It is "[illegible]" [illegible] monstrosity [illegible] Visitors can [illegible] [illegible] Here we are looking at the Tower [illegible] the Trocadero [illegible]

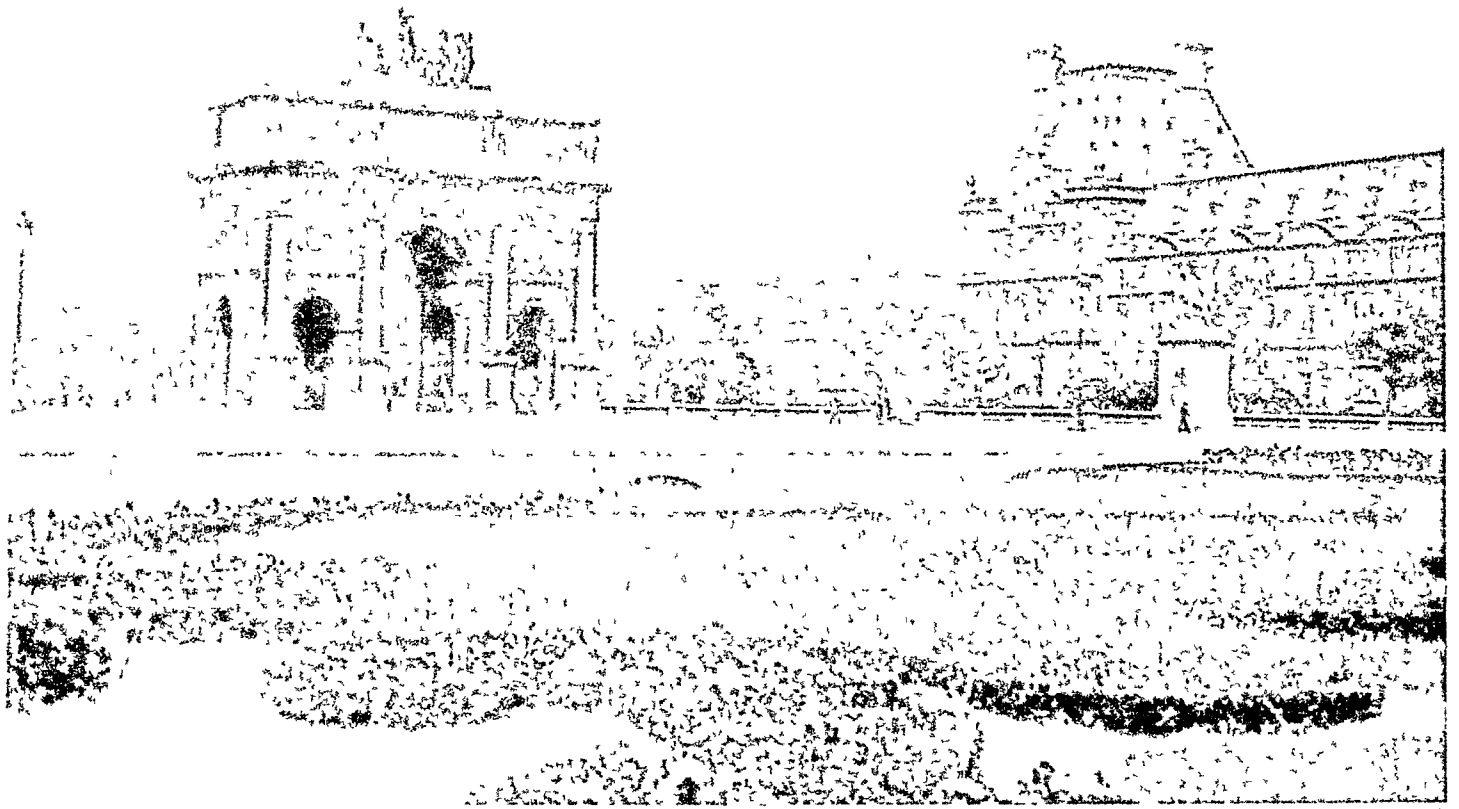


BETWEEN TWO ARMS OF THE SEINE, THE ISLE OF THE CITY—The boat-shaped Isle of the City, which we see here from an aeroplane, is the oldest part of Paris At the near end of the island is the Palace of Justice, a great, almost square block of buildings Among them is the Sainte Chapelle, described in page 1789, which we recognize by its high, narrow form, its gleaming roof and its little slender spire.



—ON WHICH ARE MANY OF THE FAMOUS BUILDINGS OF PARIS

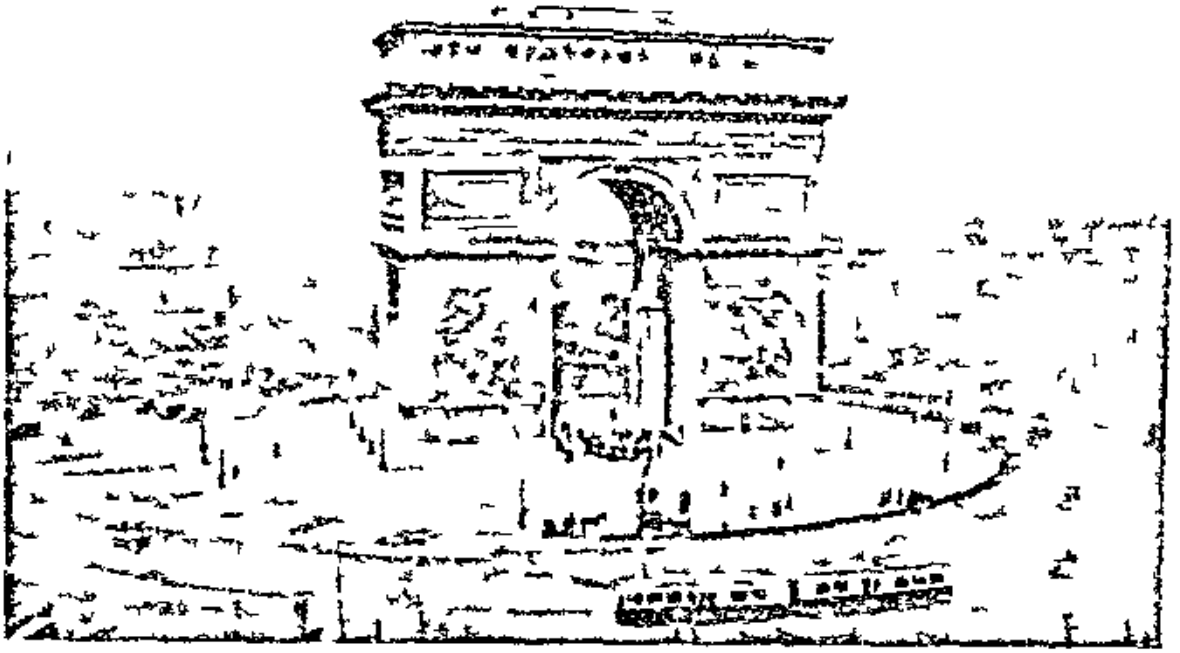
To the left of the Sainte Chapelle is the Conciergerie (see page 1,82) Beyond the Palace of Justice to the left is the Tribunal of Commerce and beyond that a huge hospital the Hôtel Dieu which was founded about A.D. 660. In the right background with an empty white square in front of it is the magnificent mediæval cathedral of Notre Dame



McLeish

ARCH RAISED BY NAPOLEON I. IN THE PLACE DU CARROUSEL TO COMMEMORATE HIS VICTORIES

The Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel is a model of the Arch of Severus at Rome. On it are a dozen bas-reliefs, statues of soldiers of Napoleon's armies, and carvings representing great events in his victorious career. The arch was once the principal entrance to the courtyard of the Tuileries, a great pleasure-palace of the kings of France that was burnt in the nineteenth century. The gardens of the Tuileries are still in existence, however, and we can still enter them by passing under the arch. On the right is a part of the Louvre



MONUMENT COMMEMORATI G THE MILITARY GLORY OF FRANCE

The Arc de Triomph has a wor erful position in the I e l Etoile on the summit of a little hill at th western end of the l ng a enue of the Champs Elysees It wa originally built to cel brate the vi t ries of the arm es of I ran e und r N poleon I The tomb of the I rench I nknown Warrior of the Great War i ber ath the m lit ar h

humbl r victim was et up during the French Revolution

Having proceed d along the Boulevard d la Mad leine w come to the Boul vard des Ital ns and here (if uch thing can interest us when we have a great city to explo e) we see those elegant crowd that set the fashion in dress for the Western world How many cafes w pa and how crowded they all are! In front of each little tables and chairs are set on the pavement under an awning We pr sently come to th Boulevard Montmartr and if we are wi e we shall climb Mont martre Hill to vi w Paris from the hu modern church of the Sacr Coeur

Having en the city from this magni ficent vi wpoint we return one more to th boulevard and make our way to the Porte S Denis This i a v ry elaborate triumphal arch erected to commemorate the victories of Loui XIV le Pol soleil— the sun king It i on the site of one of the old gates of Paris It wa a verv important gate for throu h it th French king made th ir first entry into their capital aft r their accession to the throne, and through it they were borne again wh n their remain w re tak n t th royal burial pla in th hurch of S D ni

Wh n vening fall and Par s jewell d with twinkling h ht we mu h follow our tourist again and vi it on of the many theatres or the gr at Opera H use wher we hould enjov pera marvellouslv produced In tead however l t u go to on of the less fa hionabl cafes wh re we can it arrong real Parisian Here we e whol fam he listening to a band whil they drink coffee or fruit vrups er groups of frien L who com to the same tab s nu h after night to talk and plav games Or we might go to a haunt of artist to hear poets recite their own verses and musicians ing their own praises. Wher ver e go Paris will enchant us.

We have aid already that it i a great centr of education and of art Its univ rsity the Sorbonne was a famous place of l arnin, before either Oxford or Cambridge was found d and is stil attrd d by vert many foreign students The hi tric in which it is on the left or southern bank of the Seine is known as the Students or the Latin Quarter As

McLeish

LOOKING EASTWARDS ALONG THE AVENUE OF THE CHAMPS ELYSEES TO THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

A straight, tree fringed thoroughfare over a mile long, the Avenue of the Champs Elysees runs from the Arc de Triomphe to the wide, beautiful Place de la Concorde, beyond which are the gardens of the Tuileries and the Louvre On both sides of a stretch of the avenue are pleasant parks, among which is a tree-dotted space that makes a favourite playground for Parisian children Here are roundabouts, swings, sweetmeat-sellers and booths in which quaint, brightly-coloured puppets perform the most absurd and diverting plays

we wander through its narrow old streets lined with bookshops and quaint dingy restaurants we can be sure that we are walking in the footsteps of scholars scientists and writers whose names are known in every civilized land.

Almost as famous as the Sorbonne is the School of Fine Arts There are probably more artists in Paris than in any other city in the world and if we were to inquire we should find that many of the great painters and sculptors of every nation have received some of their training here Paris however is not only the home of living artists it is also a museum of art

Treasures of Art in a King's Palace

On the opposite side of the Seine to that of the Latin Quarter is the Louvre which houses one of the finest art collections in the world Apart from the treasures that it contains the Louvre is one of the most interesting buildings in Paris A palace of the French kings in the days before France became a republic it is magnificent and stately and graceful beyond imagination It is much more beautiful than the other buildings of the city that were once royal residences—the Luxembourg Palace the Palais Royal (Royal Palace) or the Palace of the Elysée where the French President now lives As we turn from the busy streets into the quiet court of the Louvre we cannot but be moved by the grandeur that surrounds us

There is only one building in Paris that equals the Louvre in magnificence and that is the cathedral of Notre Dame It stands on an island in the middle of the Seine and we can see its two rather squat towers from distant parts of the city We do not however realize its majesty until we approach it Then we not only appreciate its massiveness and architectural beauty but see the wonderful carvings that everywhere adorn it However often we may have visited the cathedral we always enter its vast dim interior with reverence From one of the towers of Notre Dame we see on our right front when we look westward the Palace of Justice the rather grim exterior of which conceals an exquisite jewel—the Sainte Chapelle an old church that many golden judges consider one of the most perfect in existence On our left front we notice in the distance the great gilded dome of the Invalides gleaming in the sun

Long and Romantic History of Paris

Beneath this dome is the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon I Owing to the colour of the glass in the windows the vast chamber always seems to be flooded with warm mellow light no matter how grey the skies may be In a kind of open vault stands a huge red sarcophagus very impressive in its simplicity and in this were placed the bones of the Emperor

Something of the fascination of Paris is due to her long and romantic history It has been said wittily and wisely that the history of Paris is the history of France This does not only mean that we can understand the history of the country better by studying that of the capital but also that Paris has played a very important part in making the history of the country Because of its river it was an important town at an early date and in Roman days—it was then called Lutetia—it was comparatively civilized and prosperous

A Capital for 1400 Years

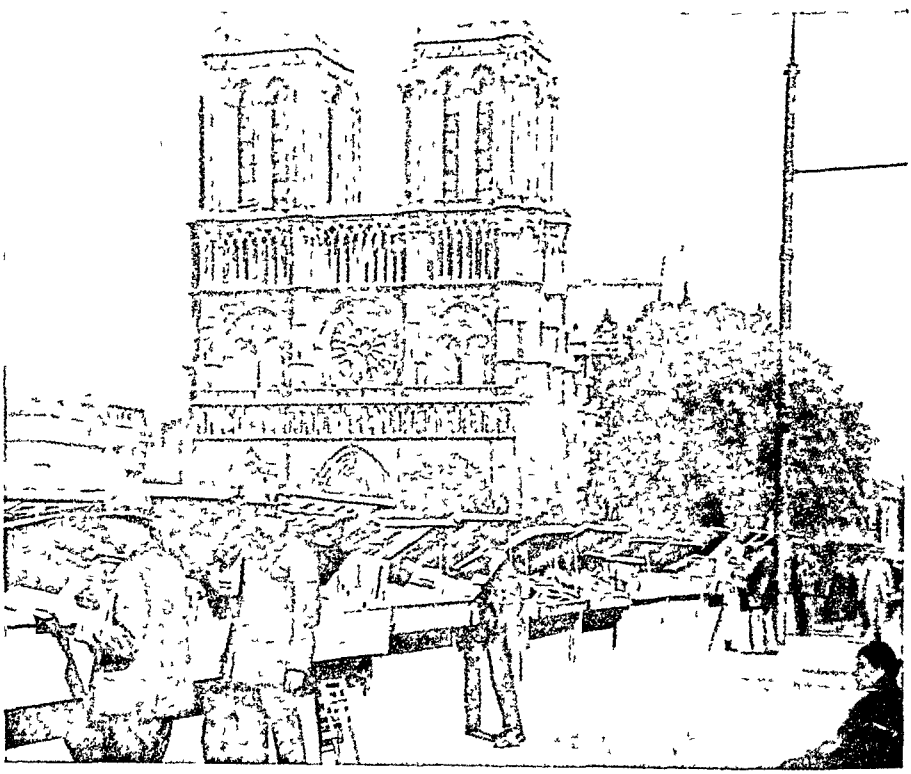
The founder of the French monarchy Clovis the Frank made it his chief city in 508 Except for a short period during the fifteenth century when the English held it Paris has been the capital of France ever since In the Middle Ages its university brought it fame and its trade brought it wealth then the cathedral of Notre Dame was built But its magnificence dates from the period of the Renaissance when the Hôtel de Cluny was built and the Louvre begun Later under Louis XIV who built the palace of Versailles a few miles from the city Paris became the centre of civilization It was in Paris that nearly all the

great events of the French Revolution took place If we visit the city on the 14th of July we find it hung with flags, and everybody makes merry This holiday commemorates the capture by the Paris mobs of the Bastille, the grim prison that was a symbol to the French people of the tyranny under which they suffered The building was completely destroyed, but we can visit its site—the present Place of the Bastille

Napoleon I did much to beautify his capital, building the Arc de Triomphe as a monument to France's military glory Under this great arch is the grave of the French Unknown Warrior After the defeat of the Emperor at Waterloo, Paris was humiliated by the entrance into it of the victorious British and Prussians It soon recovered, however, and under Napoleon III. it became very gay and prosperous In 1870 it was besieged by the Prussian armies, and resisted fiercely

Even after it had surrendered in 1871, the troubles of Paris were not at an end The Communists attempted to seize the city, and for two months waged war in the streets The damage that they did to buildings was irreparable The suppression of these rebels brought peace to the city, however, and although it was shelled and bombed by the Germans during the Great War, it was not seriously harmed

Once again Paris is at peace and is recovering all its gaiety Its charm is as compelling as ever, whoever doubts it has only to visit the city to be converted and to become its lover



Galloway

RIVERSIDE BOOKSTALLS HAUNTED BY BARGAIN SEEKERS

On the left bank of the River Seine, from the Pont Double, near Notre Dame, to the Quai d'Orsay, very many dealers in second-hand books have their little stalls fixed to the stone parapet overlooking the river Great bargains may often be found at them Behind the stalls shown here we see the front of Notre Dame, with its two towers

What Other People Eat

COOKERY AND COOKS FROM FAR AND NEAR

All living things must eat and drink or they will die but no animal eats so great a variety of foods—so many various—as Man. A whole book could be written about the food of a man, or one part of the world, or of a man in one other. We for instance should not think of what the Eskimo offers in the way of flavour with pickles of the Magyar. Man unlike all other animals prefers his food to be cooked and this chapter will tell us of the manners in which he does this.

WHEN we hear complaints about the difficulty of finding good cooks in countries like Great Britain where inventors have done so much to help the cook by producing marvellous things in the way of cooking appliances we may wonder how it is that people who are less fortunately placed are able to prepare anything that they can eat. Yet in less favoured countries we often find that the cookery is almost invariably satisfactory and that all cooks are clever! The method followed may be primitive but the results are all that can be desired.

An example of this is the story told by a very old lady who during her early married life went to live in Texas which was then a region of vast wheatfields and ranches. She found there but one kind of cooking vessel—an iron pot with a deep lid which had to be buried in hot ashes with more embers heaped over it. When first she saw this she said that she despaired of ever producing a good loaf or a well roasted joint but she soon had to admit that in some singular way this method of cooking brought out the flavour of the flour or meat as no other method she had known had ever done.

A Pie with a Crust of Clay

Another simple mode of cooking is that of the hunter who builds a big bonfire to obtain a thick bed of red hot ashes and embers. While waiting for that to burn he makes a paste of wet clay to encase his food. He takes care to let out the blood but does not trouble to remove the feathers or fur. As soon as the fire has burnt through he buries the clay pie in the embers and leaves it for an hour or perhaps two. When the ball of clay is broken open the feathers or fur come away with it leaving the flesh of the bird or animal perfectly cooked.

There is still another way still used by simple folk who live very much in the open air. They pave their cooking place with smooth flat stones or beat the earth until it is very hard and smooth. Here they build a fire and when it has burnt out they sweep the place clean and lay the dish or the meat on the hot stones or ground cover it thickly first with leaves then with the hot ashes and leave it to bake.

Crude Methods in Modern Kitchens

Foresters and charcoal burners were the first to discover how well an iron plate could be used for griddle cakes and frying and in many a French and Italian kitchen to-day a brazier is preferred by the skilled cook to either a gas or even an electric apparatus. In the Italian kitchen there is generally an old man or woman who helps to keep the embers red hot by blowing the bellows. The French chef too will often prefer to use his brazier as the basket is called when he wants to make a really good omelette. Thus in the most modern cities there is something left of the primitive and we are not therefore surprised to learn that the Russian peasant sometimes builds a fire in a hole in the ground to bake bread.

In the Caucasus one of the greatest delicacies is meat grilled over a hot charcoal fire. The meat is very freshly killed and is cut into cubes which are placed on an iron skewer. The skewer is held over the red hot embers until the meat is sufficiently cooked.

In Hungary a very popular dish is gulyas. This consists of beef or mutton

Barber

INDIANS OF BENGAL USE BANANA LEAVES AS PLATES

Knives and forks and plates are dispensed with by the peasants in India They put their curry and rice upon a leaf and squat before it, conveying the food to their mouths with the right hand They have only two meals a day, one in the morning and another in the evening The Hindus eat no meat, in accordance with their religion

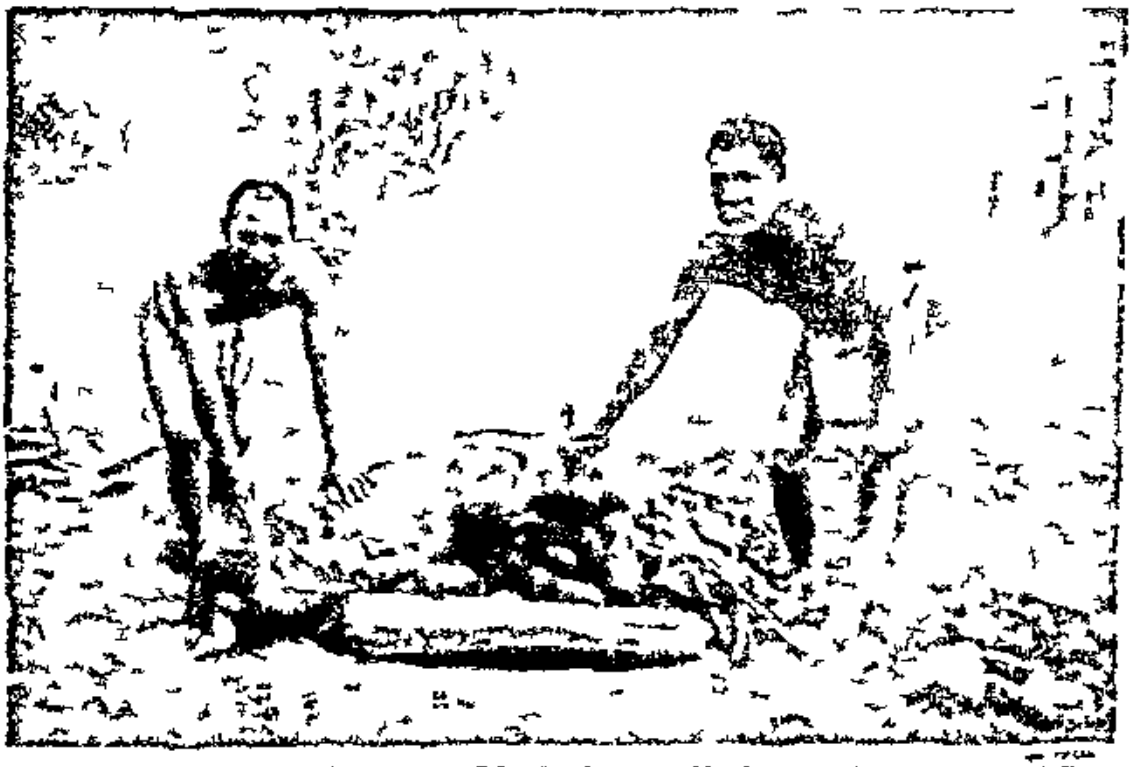
E N A

CUSTOMERS GATHERED AT AN OPEN-AIR RESTAURANT IN NAPLES

People who patronise this restaurant must either eat out of their hands or wait till one of the few plates is not in use Many of the Italian dishes are flavoured with garlic, which having a very strong, onion-like smell and taste, makes them rather unpalatable to many people who are unaccustomed to such methods of cooking

LITTLE BOWLS OF RICE APPEAR AT ALL MEALS IN SIAM

With the Siamese as with nearly all Eastern races rice is the staple food and a bowl two of it will form a meal. The rice these people are eating is probably yellowish in color as it will not be so clean as the rice we know. As a rule the grain is simply boiled in water and then heaped up into the bowl.



COOKS BUSY PREPARING FOOD FOR AN HAWAIIAN BANQUET

One of the favorite [illegible] feasts in the Hawaiian Islands is a pig roasted in an earth oven. The [illegible] are [illegible] on [illegible] which are made [illegible] of leaves which [illegible] the guest [illegible] kind of food.

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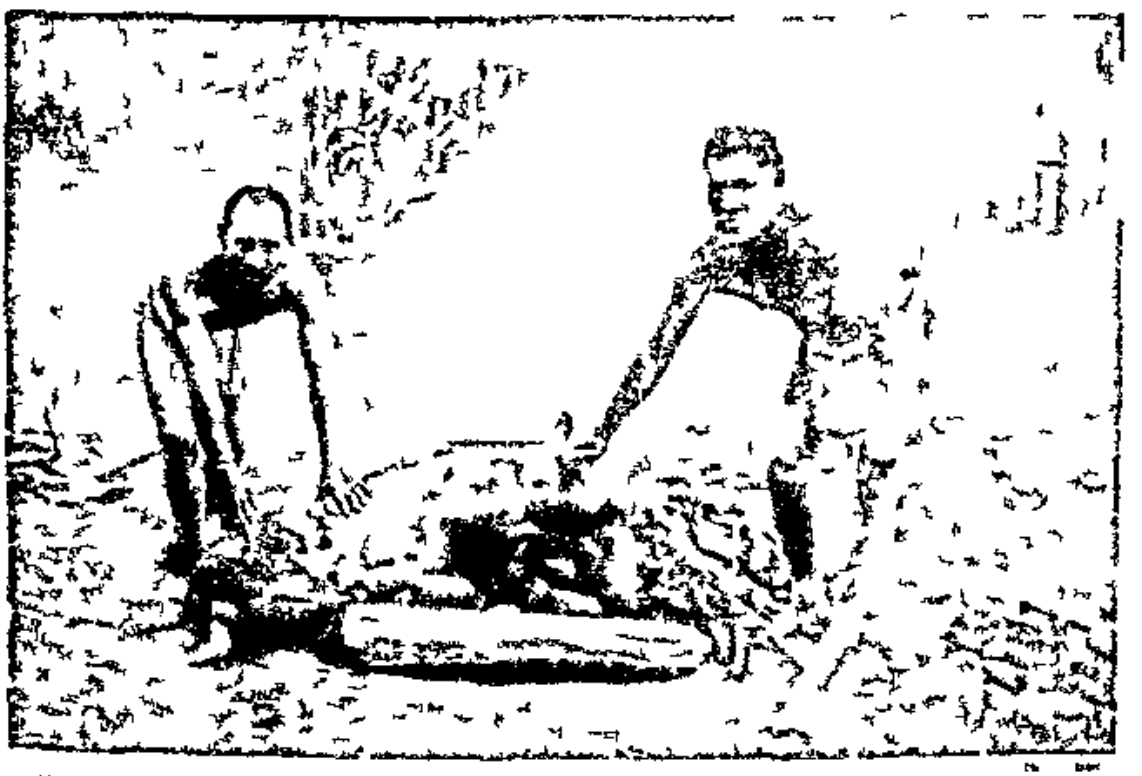

COOKS BUSY PREPARING FOOD FOR AN HAWAIIAN BANQUET

One of the favourite dishes at a feast in the Hawaiian Islands is a pig roasted whole. The pig is cooked by being placed on stones, which are made red hot by a fire in an earth oven. The Hawaiians are very fond of luau, which are [illegible] feasts to which each guest contributes some kind of food.

KOREAN FAMILY READY TO DO AMPLE JUSTICE TO THE MARVELLOUS FEAST BEFORE THEM

Though the family is very large, only gigantic appetites will enable them to make any impression upon the piles of sweetmeats, fruits and nuts that have been placed before them A Korean feast lasts throughout the day, so the participants have an opportunity to recover their appetites for a fresh onslaught upon the viands Usually the food of the Koreans is plain The principal item of diet is rice A popular dish called kimche consists of cabbages mixed with red pepper oysters, oil and garlic, the mixture being kept for two months

SOYOT FAMILY OF SIBERIA WATCHING THE SIMMERING POT UPON THE HEARTH

[illegible] the Soyot [illegible] the Sayan Mountains in southern Siberia. They are [illegible] and fierce [illegible] dwellings which are known as yurts [illegible] they [illegible]

Underwood

TAKING A MEAL IN A SPOTLESSLY CLEAN JAPANESE INN

Before the "nesan," or waitress, is a wooden tub of rice, and upon the low table and the trays may be some delicacies such as boiled fish, sweet potatoes, shrimps, watermelon, rice cakes, and beans and prunes in sugar Pale tea will also be served as a matter of course High tables are seldom found in Japan, and cushions serve as chairs

cut into cubes, with fried bacon and onions added and a flavouring of caraway seeds, spices and paprika, or red pepper The mixture is put into a pot and stewed slowly. When it is nearly cooked, raw potatoes, cut into cubes, are put in and the stewing is continued A little salt is added with the potatoes, but not before

What surprises us most of all when we go abroad, especially among the people of European countries, is the extraordinarily simple fare that satisfies most of them It is only on feast days that we find extravagance or variety A Spaniard, for instance, even of quite high rank, has his morning cup of chocolate, with a morsel of dry bread and a glass of water at eight At about one o'clock he takes his heaviest meal, which consists of broth with vegetables, very like the Frenchman's "bouillon," followed by another dish of vegetables and fruit A cup of coffee is drunk in the afternoon, and supper consists of cooked vegetables, lettuce salads, cheese and fruit.

In Italy, too, meals are quite simple affairs among the workers. A group of labourers, for instance, will squat

down and share a loaf of dry dark looking bread a piece of cheese and a flacon of wine If some fruit is to be had well and good if not an onion or a bit of garlic or a few ripe olives will serve as a relish

As a rule the peasants get very little fresh milk or fresh meat Their bread is made chiefly of rye flour which is sometimes varied with maize or barley In some part of France the people live for months on chestnuts eating them as vegetables or grinding them into flour for bread In the lands of southern Europe olive oil often takes the place of butter The hard unleavened bread-cakes

INDIAN OF BRAZIL SQUEEZING THE POISON FROM HER FOOD
The root of the manioc or cassava plant, contains prussic acid which is a deadly poison In order to get rid of the poison the peeled roots are put into a grass cylinder open at one end of which is attached to a movable pole The girl is moving the pole up and down which causes the cylinder to contract and expand so squeezing out the poisonous juice.

NATURE'S OVENS IN THE SOIL OF VOLCANIC ICELAND

Iceland contains many volcanoes and hot springs and in some districts the earth is so hot just below the surface. The women dig hollow holes into which the pot-bellied baskets containing a loaf of bread. This is a compensation for the discomforts of living on a volcanic island where all the flour has to be imported.

POUNDED RICE FORMS THE EVENING MEAL OF THE MOIS

The Mois of Annam eat enormous quantities of boiled pounded rice and in the photograph we see the woman of a village crushing the paddy with a large wooden pole. The Mois do not grow enough rice to last them throughout the year and so for certain period they eat bamboo shoots which also form an article of diet in China.

SIMPLE VILLAGE-OVEN USED BY THE GREEK PEASANT WOMEN

Peasant women in Greece have to make and bake their own bread, so every village has its oven These ovens are shaped like huge ant-hills and are made of clay The children watch the fire and the batch of loaves to see that they do not burn The women cannot all use the oven at once, but have to await their turn

much liked in Spain, is very poor compared with the large, round disks that are baked by the thousand, wrapped in paper and cartons and stored by the Swedish housewife Formerly she baked her own, but nowadays all bread is baked in special factories or bakeries, where the most hygienic conditions are assured

A great contrast with this dry, hard bread is furnished by rice, which is the daily fare of most Asiatic peoples In China, Japan, Korea and Siam the people live almost wholly on rice

Rice is nourishing but most monotonous, and to help to relieve its monotony many devices have been employed In China they use fish, meat, poultry and various spices as condiments In Siam the people make a curious sauce called "namphrik," which is made with red peppers, shrimps, prawns, garlic and onions, salt, water and lemon juice This is served with the rice

In India ordinary mulligatunny—to give it its proper spelling—is correctly described by the two Tamil words which make the name, molegaa, or pepper, and tunnee, or water It is actually pepper-water, consisting mainly of chillies and garlic and pepper boiled with water

NATURE'S OVENS IN THE SOIL OF VOLCANIC ICELAND

Iceland contains many volcanoes and hot springs and from the earth there issue vapours hot just below the surface. The women dig shallow holes to hold the pots containing each bucket containing a loaf of bread. This is one important reason for the discomfort of living on a volcanic island. Here all the flour has to be imported.

POUNDED RICE FORMS THE EVENING MEAL OF THE MOIS

The Moi of Annam eat enormous quantities of boiled pounded rice and in the photograph we see the women of a village crushing the paddy with huge wooden poles. The Moi do not grow enough rice to last them throughout the year and for certain periods they eat bamboo shoots which also form an article of food.

SIMPLE VILLAGE-OVEN USED BY THE GREEK PEASANT WOMEN

Peasant women in Greece have to make and bake their own bread, so every village has its oven These ovens are shaped like huge ant-hills and are made of clay The children watch the fire and the batch of loaves to see that they do not burn The women cannot all use the oven at once, but have to await their turn

much liked in Spain, is very poor compared with the large, round disks that are baked by the thousand, wrapped in paper and cartons and stored by the Swedish housewife Formerly she baked her own, but nowadays all bread is baked in special factories or bakeries, where the most hygienic conditions are assured

A great contrast with this dry, hard bread is furnished by rice, which is the daily fare of most Asiatic peoples In China, Japan, Korea and Siam the people live almost wholly on rice

Rice is nourishing but most monotonous, and to help to relieve its monotony many devices have been employed In China they use fish, meat, poultry and various spices as condiments In Siam the people make a curious sauce called "namphrik," which is made with red peppers, shrimps, prawns, garlic and onions, salt, water and lemon juice This is served with the rice

In India ordinary mulligatunny—to give it its proper spelling—is correctly described by the two Tamil words which make the name, molegaa, or pepper, and tunnee, or water It is actually pepper-water, consisting mainly of chillies and garlic and pepper boiled with water

Through Tropic Fairylands

THE MALAYS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

Java Sumatra Celebes—these are not the only but a few of the islands in that group known as the Dutch East Indies—which take fire at the mention of them seem to hold for everybody the Tropics. These islands possess all the glamour of the East—magnificent princes with their palaces and retinues, jungles and dark forests impenetrable and dangerous jungles—the Malay has become one of the chief sugar, rice and rubber producing centres of the large portions of the other land remain unexplored. Much of the people of Malay stock live peacefully side by side with the Europeans. Lots of the tribes still maintain unsubdued and incompatible. We shall read about the islands of Java, Bali, Sumatra, Malay and Celebes in the chapter on the people of Borneo, who have been nicknamed the Men of the Blowpipe.

THE isles of the Dutch East Indies wonderful fairyland of colour lying between the Malay Peninsula and Australia are really the highest peaks of a vast partly submerged volcanic mountain range. They consist of Java and Madura, Sumatra, Borneo which is dealt with elsewhere, Celebes and innumerable smaller islands. In these lovely islands we shall find many different peoples, some wearing gorgeous clothes stiff with jewels and others wearing the simplest cotton garments or hardly anything at all.

Brilliant flowers, wonderfully coloured birds and graceful trees and magnificent plantations make the East Indies almost indescribably beautiful. The greater part of these islands belongs to the Netherlands, the most important of them is Java which contains nearly four fifths of the entire population. The governor-general resides at its capital, Batavia.

Although Java does not look very big on a map and is much smaller than many of the other islands, it is more than four times the size of the Netherlands. The population consists mainly of Javanese, though there are many Europeans, mostly Dutch and Chinese, who are the traders.

A Naturalists Paradise

The Dutch officials regard the East Indies as their home even when they retire. They do not go back to the Netherlands except on leave, so that they take a personal as well as a political interest in the administration of the islands. They understand the [illegible] very well and help them to get [illegible] out of their land.

The most striking feature [illegible] the beautiful scenery. The trees and shrubs grow to immense size and the flowers and birds are of dazzling and diverse colours. More than four hundred different kinds of brightly hued birds, including the peacock, are found in the island. Java is a paradise for the naturalist; some of the strange reptiles and birds and flowers have yet to be given names, and no doubt there are many still to be discovered.

Horses Fed on Bananas

Many kinds of fruit grow plentifully; there are for instance over seven hundred different kinds of banana to be found in Java. These range from little ones the size of a finger to those as long as a man's arm. The Javanese feed their horses upon the big ones in order to give them glossy coats.

Everywhere wonderful plantations are to be seen, cultivated and harvested under Dutch supervision. Mangoes, coconuts, pineapples, pears and many other kinds of delicious fruit grow at their best here, and Javanese tea, coffee and cocoa have a beautiful fragrance and taste that they seem to lose when they are exported. Strange sweet smelling pies, of which the natives are very fond, scent the air.

A network of splendid railways, which has been made by European engineers, links up the plantations and towns.

[illegible] d rice and fried onions, [illegible] dish of the Indian His [illegible] though it is a rich and [illegible] coction is mainly an ac- [illegible] to much rice, and kitchri, [illegible] is boiled rice enriched with [illegible] ped egg and minced fish, [illegible] th pepper and salt, lemon [illegible] r additions In the Far East the [illegible] of a certain swallow and a kind of [illegible] g or bêche-de-mer, are considered great delicacies

As a rule Asiatics take only two meals a day The main dish at each meal is one of rice or sometimes of maize millet or barley, with which they eat cooked vegetables hot sauces like curry, and fruit By the higher caste Hindus a rigid vegetarianism is practised, but Mahomedans eat meat when they can afford it Salted and dried fish is much liked and fruits, such as melons and pumpkins are very popular

Tibetans and other Mongols, however, fare quite differently The basis of their diet is the never-ending cup of tea, but it is a fearsome brew being mixed with butter and salt The chief meal is taken in the evening and consists of meat that has been dried and then cooked in milk, eaten with tea and cheese Of late years they have begun to grow rye and barley and to make cakes and a sort of bread, but tea and meat are their chief articles of diet

Most native peoples have sufficient forethought to provide themselves with food against a time of scarcity by drying fish or meat in the sun, and, where salt is known, by curing it People who live on islands depend very much on what the sea yields them, and although they may not appear to be guided by any good reason, it is nevertheless true that a native will often discover a source of food by intuition in circumstances in which a white man would starve But some races eat things that would be most repulsive to us There is the blubber—raw seals' fat—that the Eskimo crams into his mouth, and there are the tadpoles and water-beetles, moths and locusts, spiders and caterpillars with which the folk of Madagascar flavour their rice

Trideaux

YOUNG AND OLD DEFTLY USE CHOPSTICKS IN CHINA

In China, Japan and Korea, food is conveyed to the mouth by means of chopsticks, which may be made of wood, bone or ivory We should need a great deal of practice before we could manipulate them successfully Of course, the meat, fish and vegetables have to be cut up into small pieces before appearing at the table

apart by themselves. The beat of a drum marks the passing hours or warns the folk in case of an alarm.

The house of the better class native is made up of three separate structures which are often joined by corridors. The rear is the oman which contains the quarters of the family; then comes the pan lopo where guests are received, and last the pringitan in which are the guests' sleeping quarters. These houses have no windows and no chimneys, but this does not really inconvenience the owners as the Javanese pass a great deal of their time outdoors.

The poorer people live in huts made of bamboo wood and rushes bound together with rattans. In western Java the floor is built some distance above the ground so that cattle can be stalled underneath.

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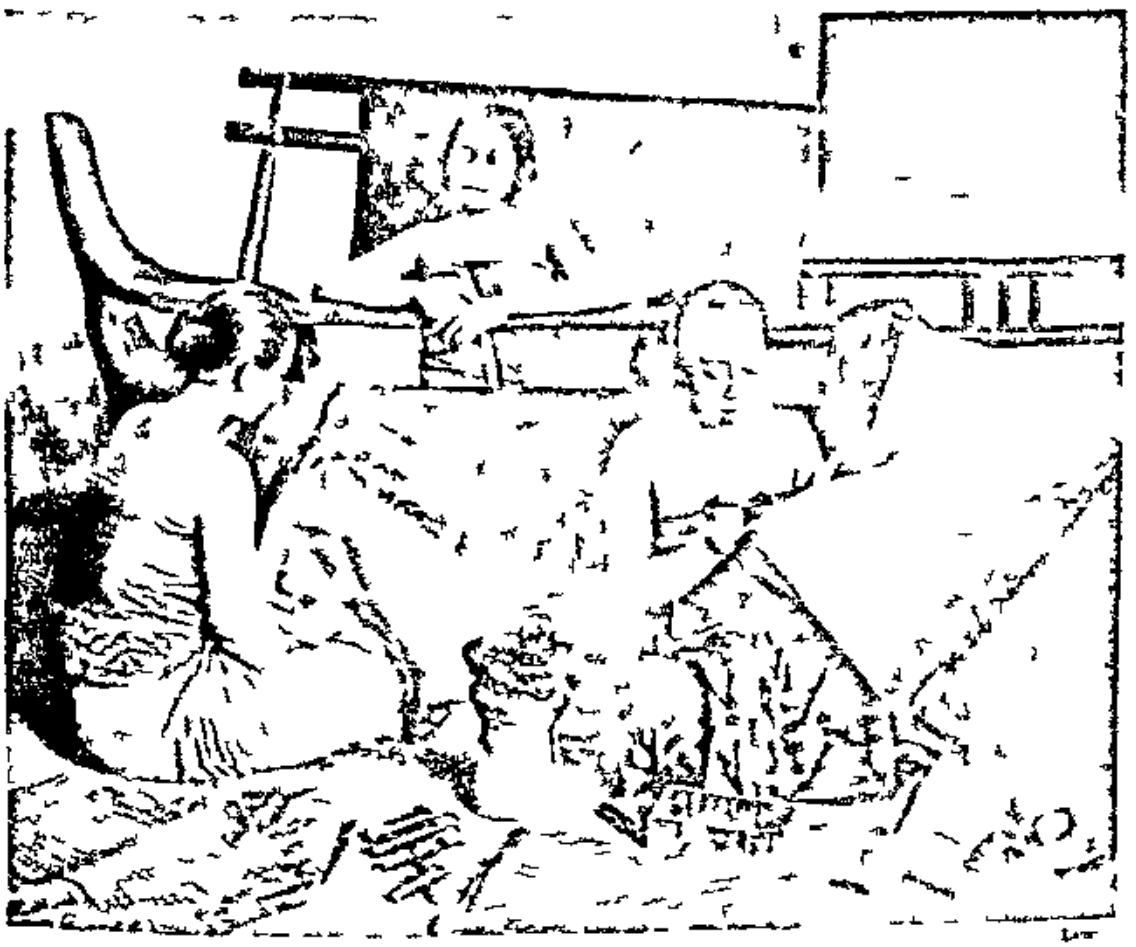
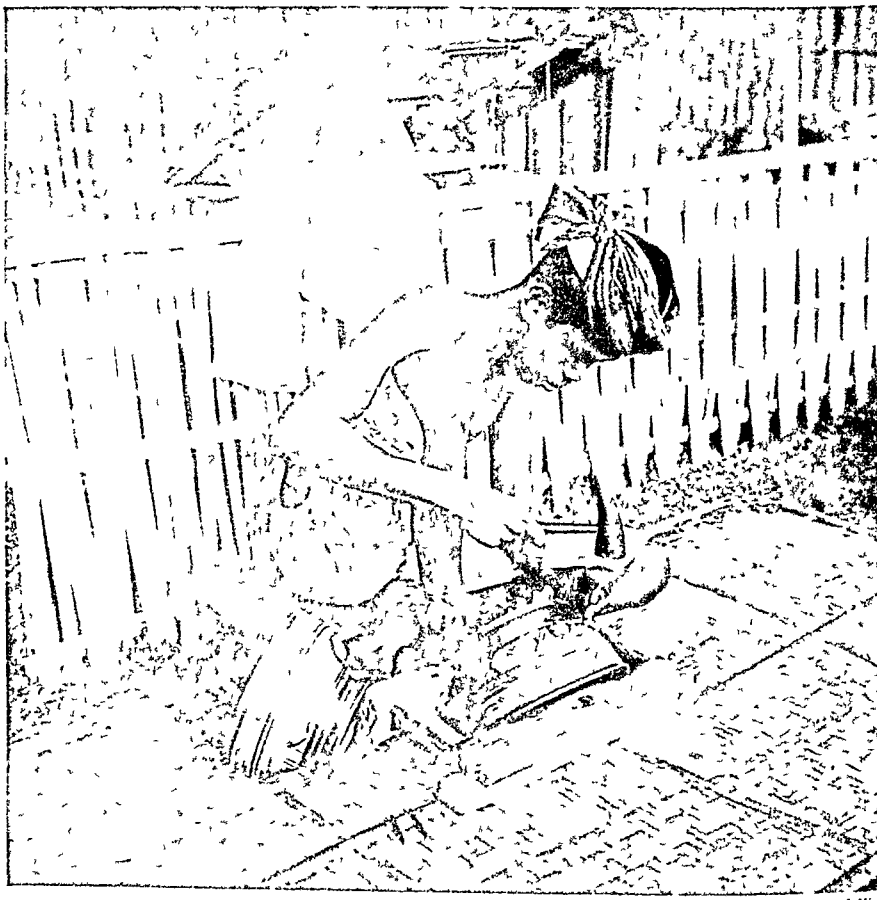


BEAUTIFUL HANDICRAFT WE HAVE LEARNED FROM THE JAVANESE

In artistic production the women of Java are the equals of the men. They weave the cloth to make their sarongs, and blend it in a manner all their own by a slow hand process requiring infinite patience. The results are so beautiful that in recent years this method of dyeing called batik work has been introduced into Britain.



Kurkdjian

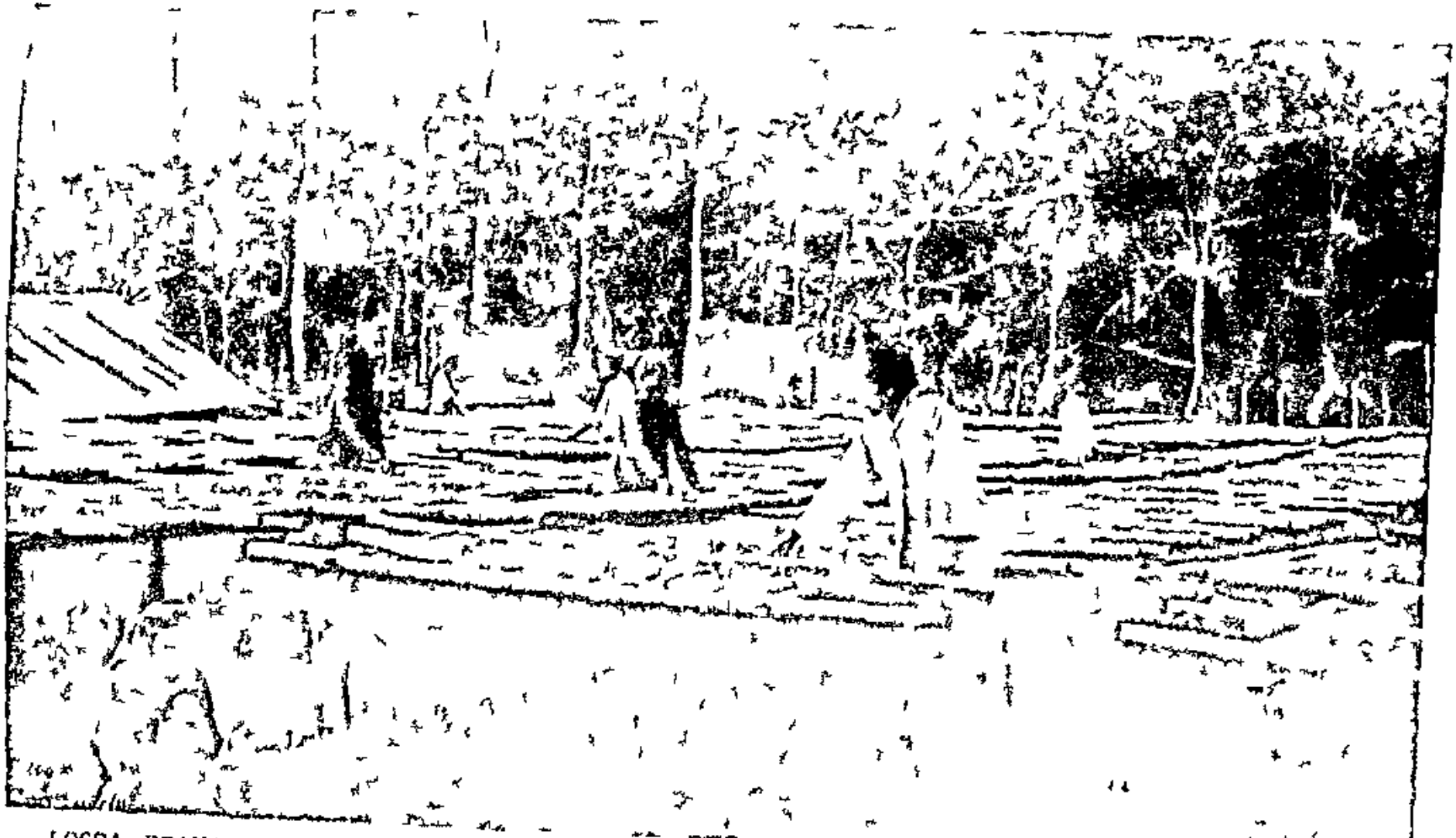
ARTISTIC WORKER IN BRASS IN THE TOWN OF SURABAYA

The Javanese are skilful workers in metal and produce very beautiful objects with their simple tools This man, who dwells in the chief town of east Java, is chiselling an intricate pattern on a brass bowl which he steadies with his bare foot We have only to look at page 1809 to see what marvels his kinsmen can fashion in gold

Wide roads, such as are very seldom found in the East, make motoring through the delightful scenery very pleasant

The natives although rather small, are very graceful strong and well-built people They are a branch of the Malay race and are intelligent, kind and extremely polite As the cultivated part of Java, which occupies more than one-third of the whole island, is covered with vast plantations of rice, coffee, sugar-cane, etc, the natives are nearly all agriculturists They live in villages or "kampongs" as they are called and each village may contain from thirty to five hundred inhabitants who live happily and peacefully tilling the land They are generally paid a small but sufficient wage by the Dutch Even the little villages are very beautiful and are often surrounded by groves of palms, which sometimes quite hide the low, one-storey huts

The houses are built of teak or bamboo, with thatched roofs, so that the native has nothing to fear from earthquakes, which in these volcanic regions are frequent If his house gets shaken down he soon builds a new one Very often each hut has a flower-garden in front of it, which adds considerably to its picturesque appearance Sometimes there are Chinese coolies in the villages, too, but they live



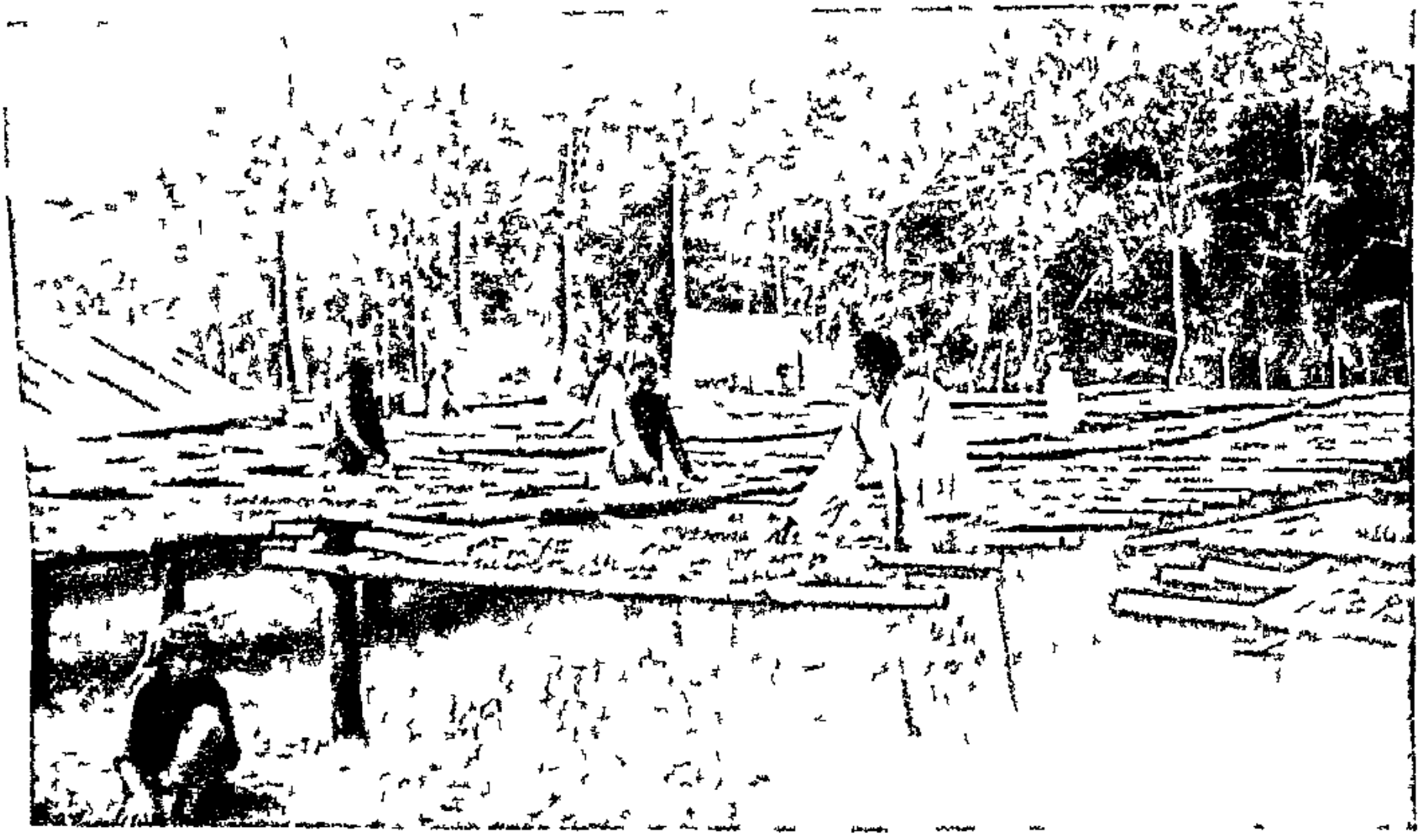
COCOA BEANS SPREAD ON BAMBOO

In the district of southwest Java known as [illegible] many acres like this—gaily [illegible] cocoa [illegible] that are drying in the sun [illegible] highly [illegible] Java an excell[illegible]

Lewis

MADURESE WOMEN WHO HAVE COME TO JAVA TO WORK IN A COFFEE WAREHOUSE

Little Madura Island, off the north-east coast of Java is not very productive, but its inhabitants are very hard workers They go over to Java to help in the plantations and to sort the coffee berries The fruit of the coffee tree is rather like a cherry so that is what it is called But inside it there is not one stone, but two seeds—coffee beans" The 'cherry" growing at the tip of a twig sometimes has only one seed which is then round and so is called a 'peaberry These Madurese coolies are sorting the beans examining each one separately



COCOA BEANS SPREAD ON BAMBOO TRESTLES SOON DRY IN THE SU

In [illegible] southwest Java known as the Preanger [illegible] so [illegible]
[illegible] Java [illegible]
[illegible] southern Java [illegible]
[illegible] Indian [illegible]

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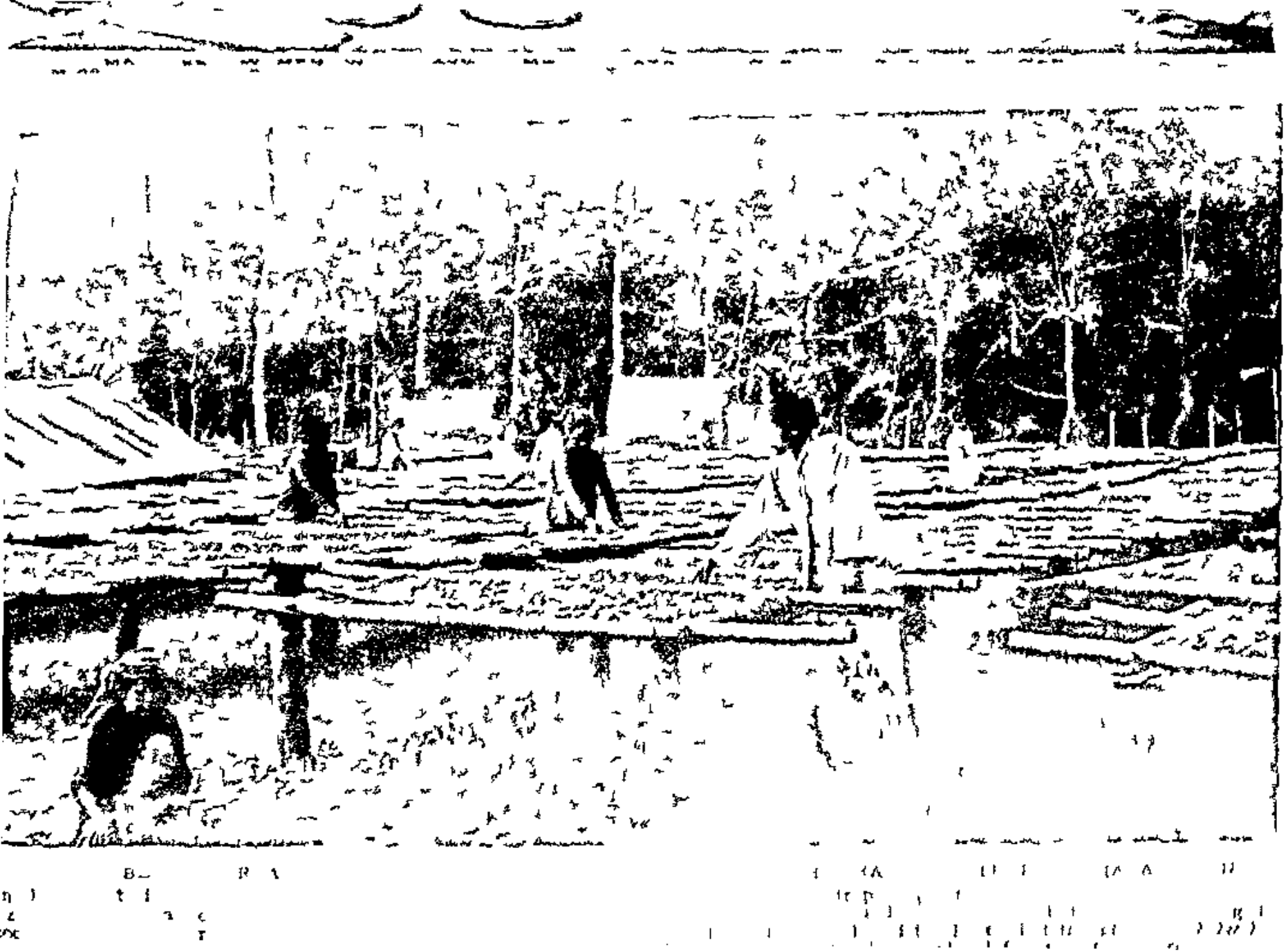

Lewis

TO HARVEST THE RICE, THEIR CHIEF FOOD, OLD AND YOUNG SPEND LONG DAYS IN THE PADDY FIELDS

Growing rice in Java, where it is summer all the year round, is very different from growing corn in temperate lands. Ploughing and sowing and reaping have not each its season, but are done at any time of the year One field is being harvested while the next is being sown, in another the paddy stands half grown, and in yet a fourth oxen wade knee-deep in watery mud, drawing queer, wooden ploughs Then every field yields not one crop, but two or even three so that a family in possession of wide paddy fields must needs be hardworking

NEARING THE END OF THEIR WORK COOLIES CARRYING THE DAY'S YIELD OF RUBBER TO THE FACTORY

Rubber trees are grown in Java as in Malaya and the precious latex the [illegible] they [illegible] milky sap of the trees [illegible] in the way that we [illegible] to the factory [illegible] age 1057 The Javanese however do not import Indian co[illegible] [illegible] to the work as lo the lazy Malays for although they are of the san[illegible]

[illegible] ch of food of the Javanese is rice, [illegible] n of which is a laborious [illegible] though the climatic conditions [illegible] rable The people often [illegible] deep in mud, which [illegible] and is the home of [illegible] When they gather the [illegible] e forced to work for days [illegible] ition, cutting off the ears [illegible] by one, such an implement [illegible] ing unknown

Tigers as Friends and Enemies

The Javanese love hunting and fishing Sometimes a hunter may be so fortunate as to kill a tiger, for which he will receive a government bounty He may sell the skin, but first of all he will pull out the teeth claws and whiskers, which are considered to be very powerful aids against evil spirits

Some tigers may not be killed, because the people believe them to be powerful friends who watch over their interests and frighten away other tigers They think that the spirit of an ancestor is in such a tiger Wild pigs and deer are often to be seen, reptiles, including crocodiles, infest the dark swamps, and edible fishes swarm in the rivers and coastal waters With these sources of food at their disposal, the Javanese need not work very hard to obtain a living, although the Dutch are gradually teaching them to obtain the best from their land

A Race of Spendthrifts

They cling to their old, slow methods of agriculture, and the Dutch do not mind them doing so, as it gives work to everyone and keeps them happily employed. The Javanese never save any money, for they squander it on festivals and feasts, which they hold at every opportunity

They are Mahomedans, but they still observe some of the old Hindu rites The women and children are especially devout, and frequently go to the temples to pray and to take offerings to the priests

Batavia is by far the most important town in the East Indies and is situated in one of the biggest sugar, rice and rubber producing centres of the world The city is quite modern, there are excellent railways running hence to all parts of the island, and a telegraph system has been in use since 1858 Native police direct the passage of motor cars, and there are many excellent schools where the wonderfully polite children are educated by European and native teachers

Before the glittering harbour of Batavia is reached, we can smell the almost overpowering scent of spices that is wafted from the island A train takes us from the harbour to the best part of the town where there are good hotels, telephones and other European comforts Fine houses and offices, built in the Dutch style, are to be seen There are well laid out squares and gardens, and wide roads where Europeans in white, and Chinese, Malays and Javanese, in their coloured clothes, are to be seen

How the Javanese Dress

Many of the Javanese women living in the larger towns wear European clothes, so do some of the men The usual garment of the women, however, is the sarong—a wide piece of cloth fastened under the armpits and reaching nearly to the ground When in public they also wear a short coat, with a scarf draped over the shoulders or tied round the waist The women fasten their hair in a tight knot with pins, the men wear a little turban Rings and bracelets are worn by men and women, and the children frequently have anklets The native costumes make the streets of Batavia scenes of colourful animation

The old Dutch buildings, some of which were built in the seventeenth century, are well worth seeing The city church is over two hundred years old, and has a fine pulpit and carvings The imposing town-hall dates from 1710 By the Tiger Canal is the Chinese quarter, where live some thirty thousand Chinese—shopkeepers, hawkers and labourers—and here the buildings and bazaars are Chinese Gaudy joss houses, or temples, with their idols, make quite a different scene

THIS YOUNG DANCER [illegible] The [illegible] costume [illegible] sometimes all the performers ar[e] m[e]mbers of the royal fam[ily]

Smithsonian Institute

WINDOWLESS DWELLING OF THE HEADMAN OF A PAGET VILLAGE

South Paget, or Nassau Island is the most southerly of an archipelago that lies off the south-west coast of Sumatra The people who dwell here are very primitive and are believed to be not Malays but descendants of aboriginal Polynesians The jungle lies at the very doors of this pile-supported dwelling A causeway leads to the door

After Batavia Semarang and Surabaya are the chief towns Surabaya is linked up east and west by good railways and is the headquarters of the military authorities Here are the old, half-ruined fortifications which were built years ago by the Dutch

In the centre of Java are two strange states which are called Jokja and Solo—short for Jokjokarta and Soerakarta These are governed by a sultan and king respectively and the old medieval forms of courtesy and court etiquette are still practised as they were hundreds of years ago Time seems to have stood still here The court nobles still wear their gorgeous uniforms and state trappings, and the palaces and buildings look like those described in fairy tales

Although the king and sultan still reign, they themselves have to obey the Dutch officials and are rulers more in name than in reality

At Jokja there are over a thousand temples, and strangely carved ruins add to the general picturesqueness Here the chief industry is the weaving and dyeing of the beautiful cloth that is famous in Java The cloth is woven without a loom and the wonderful patterns are made very tediously by dyeing the cloth after the patterns have been covered with a wax that keeps out the dye The work is known as batik

At Boro Budur, in the centre of the island, are marvellous ruins dating back to the ninth century They are relics of an ancient Hindu-Buddhist civilization that existed before the Arabs swept through the land in the fifteenth century The ruins cover a small hill and are pyramidal in shape, mounting up the hillside in a series of terraces There are five terraces and on them are the marvellous carvings that have made Boro Budur so famous It has been estimated that there are three miles of carvings The building of the temple must have been an even more stupendous task than the erection of the Great Pyramid in Egypt

To the east of Java is a chain of islands, of which each one is beautiful and possesses strange and wonderful scenery The largest and most important is the volcanic island of Bali, which is peopled by natives similar to those of Java, but